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U.S. Lists Longest Trade Gap Deficit for July Is Fourth in Row

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26 (UPI).—The United States suffered its seventh consecutive large monthly trade deficit in July, the Commerce Department reported today.

It was the first time on record that there had been such a prolonged period of import surpluses, though exactly comparable figures go back only to 1949. The July figures supplied additional evidence that the international exchange value of the dollar is too high relative to other currencies, cheapening imports and making exports more expensive.

It was to correct this "overvaluation" of the dollar that President Nixon moved ten days ago and the convertibility between the dollar and gold and to impose a temporary 10 percent surcharge on imports.

Today's report showed a surplus of imports in July of \$841 million, a 34% rise from the deficit of \$200 million in June but larger than the deficits in April and May. For the four months, the trade deficit has averaged \$278 million, which would produce an annual rate of more than \$3.3 billion.

1968 Set the Record. Not since 1968 has the United States had a trade deficit for an entire year.

For the first seven months of the year there was a trade deficit of \$676 million, contrasted with a surplus of just under \$2 billion in the comparable period last year and compared with far larger surpluses during each first half-year of the last decade.

Harold C. Passer, assistant secretary of commerce for economic affairs, said in a statement: "Although the level of U.S. foreign trade was reduced in July by dock and rail strikes, the deficit would probably have occurred even in the absence of these special factors. The July trade deficit further reinforces the need for the temporary import surcharge and for the other new economic programs announced by President Nixon on Aug. 15."

Imports in July, adjusted seasonally, were \$7.3 billion, down 8 percent from June, a drop apparently attributable at least in part to the West Coast dock strike. Exports were \$6.5 billion, down 4.5 percent from June.

In another development, the Treasury issued today the first set of interpretative rulings in connection with the new 10 percent import surcharge. These were some of the more important rulings:

- The surcharge will apply to goods brought home by tourists in excess of their \$100 duty-free allowance.
- An importer can pass along in his prices not only the amount of the surcharge but also import duties price increases as estimated in world markets.
- In the case of imports containing American-made components assembled abroad, the 10 percent surcharge will apply to the "value added" abroad, just as normal duties now apply.

U.S. Officials Say Surcharge Is Troop-Cost Bargaining Chip

By Murray Marder

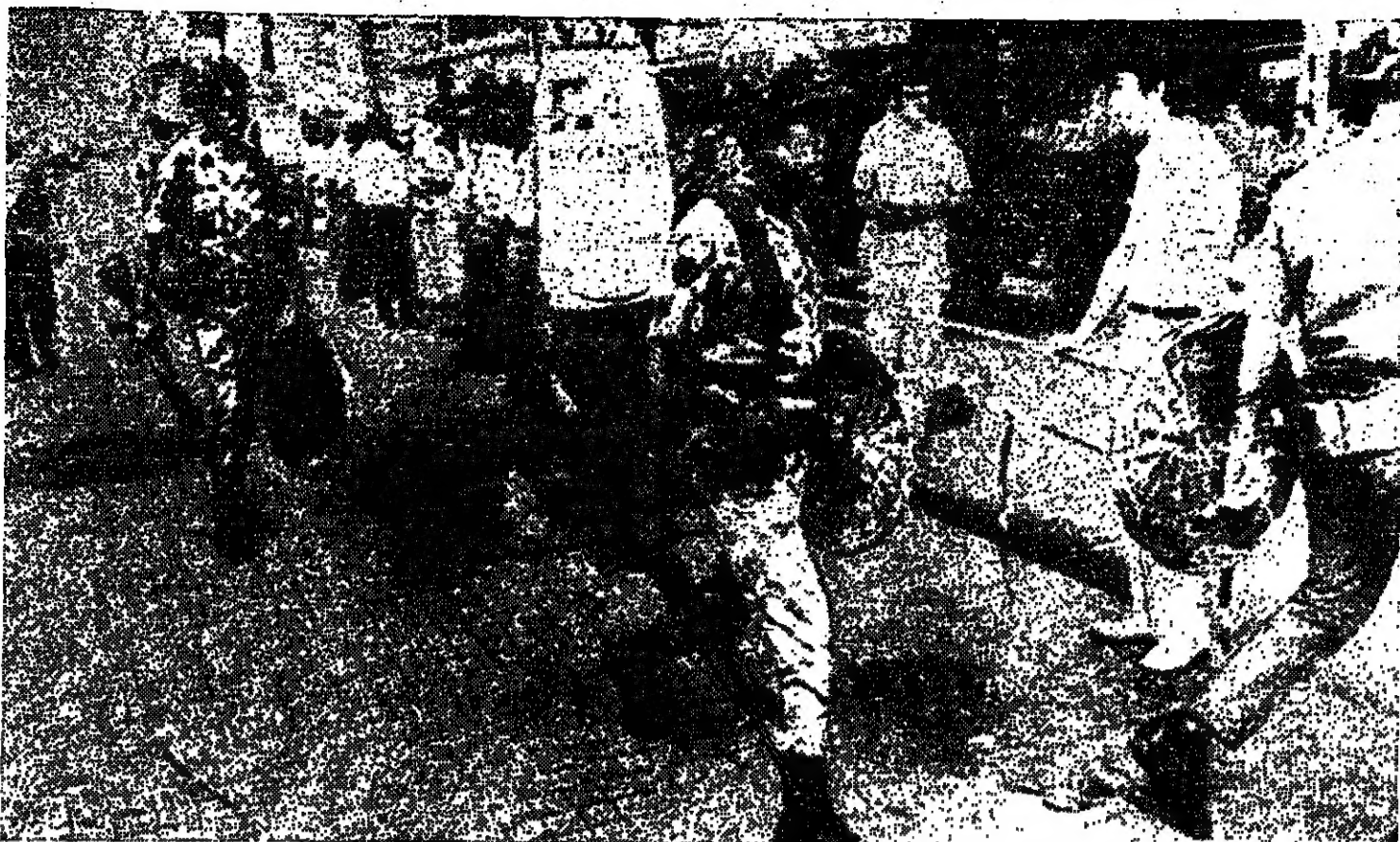
WASHINGTON, Aug. 26 (UPI).—The United States would like to use its 10 percent import surcharge as a bargaining counter in current negotiations to offset the costs of American troops in West Germany, Treasury officials acknowledged today.

"We are agreed that there is a relationship," said an authoritative Treasury source in describing the viewpoint, at the top of the Nixon administration, about the surcharge and troop-cost negotiations.

But precisely how the United States will try to apply the bargaining leverage of the import surcharge, which is trading party, really, to troop costs, "hasn't really ripened yet," it was conceded.

Treasury strategists have set out multiple bargaining objectives to justify rescinding the import surcharge: a major realignment of world exchange rates, a reduction in trade rules disadvantageous to the United States and progress in reducing the American share of the West's defense burdens.

President Nixon, in his first announcement of his new economic policy on Aug. 15, specified that one objective is to require "economically strong" nations to take on a larger share "of the burden



READY FOR ACTION—Saigon police moving in yesterday to break up a rally held by Tran Tuan Nham, who is an anti-American candidate for the assembly. His campaign slogan: "Oppose the U.S. and save the country."

Police Beat, Hold Thien Foo

U.S. Reportedly Still Presses For a Contest in Saigon Vote

SAIGON, Aug. 26 (AP).—South

Vietnamese policemen beat and arrested an anti-government candidate for the National Assembly today as South Vietnam's political crisis neared the end of its first week.

Meanwhile, U.S. Embassy sources said Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker Acheson yesterday with President Nguyen Van Thieu and outlined American apprehensions of "the consequences of an unopposed candidacy" for the presidency in "very strong" terms.

There was no indication of the details of Mr. Bunker's 30-minute conversation with Mr. Thieu at their second meeting of the day, but U.S. officials have said privately that the Nixon administration's reaction to a one-man ballot could take the form of reduced aid to South Vietnam.

In the incident today, Tran Tuan Nham, a self-described leftist who opposes Mr. Thieu and the United States, appeared with a handful of student supporters to display what they said was the last copy of his campaign poster, which the police confiscated early last week.

The poster depicted President Nixon with fangs and a Hitler-like mustache, with the face covered with a large "X" and the slogan, "Work for World Peace, and Oppose the U.S. Save Our Country."

Uniformed and secret police broke up the demonstration. Mr. Nham was thrown to the ground and beaten by policemen. Then he was taken away in a police jeep. His injuries did not appear serious.

Mr. Nham, a candidate in Sunday's election for 150 seats in the National Assembly's lower house, has been arrested twice previously in the last two weeks for unauthorized political demonstrations.

Officials said today that Mr. Thieu will make no public statement concerning the Oct. 3 election until after Sunday's vote, explaining that this was to avoid influencing it.

Mr. Thieu became the lone candidate when Vice-President Nguyen Cao Ky, charging that Mr. Thieu was rigging the vote, refused to run despite being reinstated as a candidate.

In spite of Mr. Thieu's personal silence on the subject, the government's official press agency, Vietnam Press, has made it clear that Mr. Thieu intends to hold the election.

It said yesterday the election was being promoted in line with the election law, and today, it referred to Mr. Thieu as having met with representatives of his state in his capacity as a presidential candidate.

But observers said this remains (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

U.S. War Dead 10 Last Week, 6-Year Low

SAIGON, Aug. 26 (UPI).—The U.S. command said today ten Americans were killed in the Vietnam war last week, the lowest combat death toll in six years, and 78 were wounded.

The death toll last week was three less than the previous week and brought to 43,482 the number of Americans killed since Jan. 1, 1961.

The falling U.S. casualty rate reflected a lull in fighting throughout most of Vietnam together with the lower number of U.S. soldiers now being sent on combat operations. Records showed the previous lowest weekly combat deaths were in the week ended Aug. 28, 1965, when six Americans were killed.

North Vietnam today dismissed the forthcoming Saigon presidential election as "a farce produced by the White House and clumsily directed by the American Embassy in Saigon."

The election—in which President Nguyen Van Thieu is sole candidate for the top post—is a disgrace to the United States, chief Hanoi negotiator Xuan Thuy said at the Paris peace talks.

But Saigon's delegate, Pham Dong Lam, said the Communist side was least qualified to criticize. "In North Vietnam mock elections are held without any campaigning and in the absence of any opposition," he declared.

Mr. Thuy commented on the Saigon elections in his prepared speech. Earlier, he put on a brief comedy routine for reporters as he came in for the 12th talks session.

"I have a big announcement to make," he began.

"The White House is producing a farcical play in Saigon... This original production is directed by the U.S. Embassy there. Admission is free... You do not even have to buy a program because the outcome is well known in advance."

In session, Mr. Thuy declared: "The Nixon administration wants to compel the South Vietnamese people to accept Washington's verdict and to bow to the U.S." (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Offensive? Too Soon to Say New Wave of Red Attacks Sweeps Over South Vietnam

SAIGON, Aug. 26 (UPI).—Allied military spokesmen today reported the sharpest wave of North Vietnamese and Viet Cong attacks in three months across South Vietnam but said it was too early to determine if a Communist offensive was under way.

Military spokesmen reported at least 38 of what they termed enemy-initiated incidents overnight against South Vietnamese positions across the country.

The action cost the Communists at least 120 killed with government casualties of at least 19 dead and 39 wounded, the spokesmen said.

U.S. command spokesmen reported two ground clashes involving Americans and said two Americans were killed and four wounded. A shelling attack against a U.S. 11th Armored Cavalry unit 27 miles northwest of Saigon caused light casualties, but no fatalities, the spokesmen said.

The 320,000-man American fighting force remaining in Vietnam stayed on special alert status because of the possibility of stepped-up Communist attacks to coincide with Sunday's South Vietnamese National Assembly election and the political turmoil connected with the Oct. 3 presidential election.

Security Forces. Military sources said 2,000 more South Vietnamese troops were standing by to move into Saigon to bolster security for the election. Most of the soldiers are fresh from nine weeks of recruit training, the sources said.

A spokesman for the South Vietnamese command said the 33 "incidents" overnight were the highest number since May 29 when 49 were reported. He said it was too early to say if this was the threatened "high point" of action expected from Communist troops in Vietnam.

Meanwhile, the U.S. command said about half of all ammunition stacked in a huge storage dump at Cam Ranh Bay was blown up in yesterday's attack by Communist sappers.

But military officials kept secret any estimate of the amount of ammunition in the dump or what the losses might

Hanoi Envoy Calls Election A U.S. 'Farce'

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Shaggy Hitchhiker Doggedly Sticks to Car

ROME, Aug. 26 (UPI).—Even

if it was more bark than bite, the bark alone was enough to keep police and firemen at bay for nearly 12 hours.

What began with a stray dog in the back seat of a car ended in a nightlong struggle involving police, firemen and a crowd of spectators in a vain attempt to coax the canine out of the vehicle.

It began Tuesday night when Vincenzo Morelli and a friend drove to his father's gasoline station to lock it for the night. They parked Mr. Morelli's car, locked up the station and returned to drive back home.

Sitting in the back was a stray German shepherd that neither had ever seen before. Each time they reached for the door, the dog growled.

Mr. Morelli tried to coax the dog out, to no avail. The two men got some fresh meat and put it on the sidewalk to lure the dog from the back seat. The dog ignored the meat.

At that point, Mr. Morelli called the police.

Two policemen tried their hand. The dog stayed put.

One policeman thought that another dog might do the trick. A smaller dog was produced and

helped in view of the German shepherd. Both dogs started barking and growling at one another. The second dog was taken away.

The policemen then summoned the fire department. The firemen suggested using a fire hose to drive the dog from the car.

Mr. Morelli objected; he wanted his car dog-free but not water-soaked.

It was decided to leave the dog in the car until he decided to go elsewhere.

Papadopoulos Dismisses Most Greek Junta Chiefs

ATHENS, Aug. 26 (Reuters).—

Premier George Papadopoulos today consolidated his personal power in the Greek administration after a drastic cabinet shake-up in which he disposed of most of his former colleagues who helped him seize power in April 1967.

The 51-year-old premier, who as an artillery colonel masterminded the 1967 army coup, appointed eight new ministers and 11 new under secretaries in today's reshuffle.

Six members of the outgoing cabinet either held their posts or went to new ministries. He also retained nine of his old under secretaries, appointing them to new posts.

In the reshuffle, the premier deprived two of his close associates, former tank commander Stylianos Pattakos and former artillery colonel Nicholas Makarezos, of their ministerial posts.

Mr. Pattakos, who was interior minister, kept his title of first deputy premier in charge of government policy, but Mr. Makarezos lost his powerful Coordination Ministry in exchange for the rather decorative title of second deputy premier to supervise economic policy.

Mr. Papadopoulos retained control of the key Ministries of National Defense and Foreign Affairs.

Career diplomat Christian Xanthopoulos-Palamas, who joined the cabinet as under secretary of foreign affairs last summer, retained his post.

The premier took the opportunity to neutralize his former colleagues, the powerful secretaries-general of various ministries who influenced the shaping of government policy.

After securing their resignations last Tuesday, Premier Papadopoulos appointed five of them, including his brother, Constantine Papadopoulos, as under secretaries in charge of the newly formed regional governments to implement local government.

They will serve in the provinces, which is bound to deprive them of their links in the capital where their influence had recently increased.

The four other ministry secretaries-general lost their jobs in today's reshuffle.

Before its resignation, the outgoing cabinet approved legislation streamlining the administration.

Two super ministries were created: the Ministry of National Economics controlling the economy, industry, labor, commerce and agriculture, and the Ministry of Merchant Marine, Transport and Communications.

Two newcomers, George Papanicolaou, former governor of the public power corporation and Orestis Vassilas, a city planner, were appointed ministers of national economy and merchant marine respectively.

Mr. Papadopoulos frustrated the hopes of about 20 former



George Papadopoulos

politicians and an equal number of technocrats to enter his cabinet.

The premier had interviewed the politicians and the technocrats—all belonging to pre-revolutionary political parties—recently and this gave rise to speculation here that he might give his regime a more liberal appearance.

During his interviews with the politicians, he is said to have assured them of his intention to lead the country back to democratic rule.

However, Greeks are still under martial law imposed on the day of the coup. A new constitution has only been partially implemented, as most of its articles on civil liberties and elections of a parliament remain suspended.

The politicians were hoping the premier might entrust them with various sectors of the government as a first move towards a more liberal regime.

These politicians were criticized by their own parties. The leader of the National Radical Union, Panagiotis Camellopoulos, and the leader of the powerful Union of the Center, George Mavros, said at the time that the premier only intended to create the illusion abroad of a return to parliamentary rule.

Today, Mr. Mavros described the cabinet reshuffle as an "internal affair of the military dictatorship."

Opposition Editor Freed. ATHENS, Aug. 26 (AP).—George Mavros, editor in chief of the Athens opposition daily newspaper To Vima, was released from jail tonight after a five-month detention without being charged.

He was arrested on March 19. The 37-year-old newsmen was stopped from leaving the country shortly before boarding a plane for Iran, with a group of Greek journalists on a trip as guests of the Tehran government.

Aftermath of Jackson's Death 2 Soledad Brothers' Hearing Erupts Into a Bloody Melee

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 26 (AP).—A bloody melee erupted today at the courtroom hearing of the two surviving "Soledad Brothers."

The fracas broke out after the mother of John Clutchette shouted an obscenity at the judge and was ordered removed from the courtroom.

As riot police advanced to take Doris Maxwell out, two black men in the spectators' section stood up to try to stop them. A general melee erupted, with the 12 officers swinging riot sticks.

One black man, hustled out of the courtroom, burst back in, blood streaming from wounds over his eyes. Officers pushed him down in a corner, handcuffed him and led him away.

About a dozen black men and women spectators were hit by police with riot sticks as the crowd milled about.

At least two men were arrested. Police said they would be held for investigation of charges of assault on an officer.

Mrs. Maxwell began shouting and sobbing after Superior Court Judge Carl Allen ordered strikers from the record after claims by Clutchette, 26, and Fleeta Drumgo, 26, the surviving Soledad Brothers, of beating and brutality at San Quentin Prison.

The third Soledad Brother, George Jackson, 29, was shot and killed in an alleged escape attempt at San Quentin Prison last Saturday. Three guards and two white inmates were killed in a cellblock, their throats slashed, some of them also shot.

Today's hearing was into charges that the Soledad Brothers killed a guard at Soledad Prison last year.

Rules Exceed, Suit Filed. SAN QUENTIN, Calif., Aug. 26 (UPI).—When 500 persons demonstrated outside the walls—some shouting—"Three dead pigs is not enough"—San Quentin Prison officials said yesterday that they would relax visitor restrictions imposed after Saturday's escape attempt.

Associate Warden James Park said attorneys, barred from the prison since the Saturday rampage, would be allowed to visit their clients again starting tomorrow.

Questions in Paris. PARIS, Aug. 26 (UPI).—The Liberation press agency, founded recently by French writers Jean-Paul Sartre and Paul Clavel, has called for more information concerning Jackson's death.

According to the independent Paris daily Le Monde, the leftist press group has asked a number of questions, among which are: "Why has neither Jackson's lawyer nor his family been allowed to see his body?"

"Since the prisoner supposedly received his weapon from a source outside the prison, how was he able to hide it until the morning of the murder? Some reports said he hid the weapon in his hair, but his hair was cut."

"How can three armed guards, trained to kill, get their throats cut?"

"How did Jackson get rid of

his chains, when he is always kept in chains even when talking to his lawyer?"

Miss Davis's Bid Denied. SAN RAPHAEL, Calif., Aug. 26 (AP).—Marin County authorities have rejected a request by Angela Davis that she be permitted to attend Jackson's funeral in Oakland Saturday.

Sheriff Louis Montano said that he has no authority to let her leave jail, where she awaits trial on murder, kidnap and conspiracy charges.

U.S. Drug Man Again Assails French Police

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Aug. 26 (UPI).—The U.S. Narcotics Bureau chief in Europe, John Cusack, was called before French authorities today following his second straight day of charges that a vast drug market was operating with impunity in the Marseilles region.

In an interview in the Marseilles newspaper Le Meridional-La France today, Mr. Cusack offered a reward to any Frenchman who would bring information on the Marseilles drug traffic to U.S. authorities at U.S. consulates in Marseilles or Paris.

In addition to a reward, the newspaper quoted Mr. Cusack as promising U.S. protection if needed to anyone providing information.

Yesterday, Mr. Cusack told Marseilles readers in a first interview that "it is in your city, and its nearest suburbs, that the transformation laboratories are located." That statement drew an angry reaction from the French Interior Ministry.

Today, French Narcotics Bureau chief Francois Le Mouel said following a meeting with Mr. Cusack that the American (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

BEA to Propose 50% Cuts in Air Fares in Europe

LONDON, Aug. 26 (UPI).—Brit-

ish European Airways wants to cut round-trip air fares to most European capitals by half as of April in a bid to fill 3.5 million empty seats, an airline spokesman said today.

The reduction will be proposed at the International Air Transport Association meeting in Miami in September, the spokesman said.

"All airlines are suffering loss from empty seats and BEA is affected in particular," the spokesman said.

The reductions will be for round-trip fares only and reservations must be made at least four months in advance. The return flight cannot be made in less than six days and not more than two months.

Agnew Tries to Calm Meany As Pay-Freeze Attacks Mount

By Frank C. Porter

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26 (UPI).—Labor yesterday stepped up its attacks on President Nixon's 90-day wage-price freeze as the administration sought to smooth its relations with AFL-CIO President George Meany.

Vice-President Agnew, in a speech in Miami, called Mr. Meany a "patriotic American" who will put the interest of all his countrymen ahead of those of any particular group "in a crunch."

This contrasted with earlier

GATT Panel To Study U.S. Imports Levy

GENEVA, Aug. 26 (Reuters).—

A 24-nation working group, set up at dawn today by GATT, the world trade watchdog organization, is to examine the legality of the 10-percent import surcharge imposed by the United States and its likely effects on trade and on other countries' economies.

Under the chairmanship of a Finnish diplomat, Klaus Salgren, the group will begin work on Sept. 6 and report to GATT a fortnight later.

The 55 members of the council of GATT, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, took this decision after two days of debate which dragged on until the early hours today, largely because of demands by developing countries that the group examine a request that they be exempted from the surcharge.

It was the first time developing countries belonging to GATT, which supervises about four-fifths of world trade, had exerted such pressure in a council meeting.

They claimed that they were likely to be hardest hit by the surcharge because the products it affected represented the main hopes for diversifying and developing their economies.

But the only response to these countries' demands for special consideration was an instruction to the working group to take account of the needs of developing countries.

Other delegates to the GATT council—comprising 84 nations and a representative of the six-nation European Economic Community—also attacked the U.S. measure as a violation of GATT's fair trade rules, and urged President Nixon's administration to abolish it as soon as possible.

Although the EEC said it reserved the right to retaliate against the surcharge, its delegate, Ralf Dahrendorf, made clear that it had no immediate intention of doing so, and all other speakers also refrained from uttering direct warnings of reprisals.

Britain's delegate, Sir Max Brown, told the GATT council that Britain's 1964 surcharge had been imposed to defend an existing parity, while, in contrast, the United States has asked in the trade and monetary fields simultaneously, giving its position a double boost.

Mr. Meany, who had delivered a slashing attack on the freeze the night before in Miami, met for an hour yesterday with Leonard Woodcock, president of the United Automobile Workers, to plan joint strategy against the program.

Mr. Woodcock told reporters that his union—the second largest in America—will cooperate with the freeze until its scheduled expiration date, Nov. 12.

Mr. Meany and Mr. Woodcock are bitter that the freeze was not extended to profits, interest rates and dividends and they claim that Mr. Nixon's proposal of a 10-percent investment tax credit for business biases the program in favor of business at the expense of the consumer.

Mr. Agnew's kind words for Mr. Meany stood out in a speech to the American Society of Association Executives that otherwise fired a broadside at critics of the President's economic program. Targets of his denunciation included Democratic Senators George McGovern, D-Ill., Edmund Muskie, Maine, and Henry Jackson, Wash.; Democratic party chairman Lawrence O'Brien, consumer-rights advocate Ralph Nader, economist John Kenneth Galbraith and other union leaders.

The Vice-President attacked the "knee-jerk reaction of some Democratic candidates that the new economic policy is 'pro-business.'" It is pro-labor, pro-consumer and pro-taxpayer as well, he said.

"One of the oddest criticisms of the Democratic candidates is this: what we're doing is wrong, but we should have done it sooner," Mr. Agnew continued.

In arguing for the President's program, he said, "I will provide full employment in a time of peace," Mr. Agnew said. "The strength of the American system and the reason it is united and free today lies in its ability to restrict its freedom when it absolutely has to, and then to make certain those needed temporary restrictions do not become a habit."

In a dig at the labor ties of one possible contender for the Democratic presidential nomination, Mr. Agnew said: "I am not going to criticize Scoop Jackson. He means well."

Criticizing Mr. Nader's allegation that the White House gave the auto industry advance notice of the freeze, Mr. Agnew said that when you doubt the integrity of public figures and play fast and loose with the truth, "you may just wind up 'unsure at any speed,'" which was the title of the book on auto safety that propelled Mr. Nader to fame.

Mr. Agnew made light of rumors that Secretary of the Treasury John Connally might replace him in the 1972 election campaign and said he hoped the candidate selected would be the one to help Mr. Nixon the most.

"I don't mind the press boosting John Connally for vice-president, but it's going a little far when someone imitating his 'Texas accent' breaks into my telephone conversations to announce 'Your four years are up—please signal when through,'" Mr. Agnew said.

Despite a White House spokesman's earlier assurances that there is a possibility the freeze may be allowed to die without any subsequent controls, Mr. Agnew said: "Some other temporary price stabilization will be needed after the freeze is over."

Organized labor mounted these new threats yesterday to the President's program:

• The American Federation of Teachers announced an emergency conference here Sept. 8 and 9 to fight the freeze. President David Selden wrote to members of Congress that teachers "are most grievously discriminated against" because salary adjustments in the profession are usually made in September.

• The 200,000 members of the painters union were told by their leaders to "strike if necessary" for higher wages despite the freeze and a threatened federal crackdown on walkouts.

• President Floyd Smith of the International Association of Machinists advised 8,000 striking machinists to return to work only if they win an acceptable contract. He also condemned Mr. Nixon's plan to cut back government employment by 5 percent. The IAM represents many blue-collar federal workers.

Dysentery Kills 100

SRINAGAR, India, Aug. 26 (UPI).—About 100 persons have died from dysentery and severe gastroenteritis, which are sweeping through the Himalayan mountain state of Kashmir, authorities reported today.

THE AMERICAN COMMUNITY SCHOOL

BEIRUT, LEBANON founded 1903

A co-educational, college preparatory school enrolling 1,000 students in grades K-12 with complete, modern facilities offering a full program in art, music, physical education, guidance and counseling.

Announces limited openings for qualified day and boarding students, grades 7-12.

W. Robert Uesells, Headmaster, P.O. Box 5,129, Beirut, Lebanon.

Egypt Raises Dollar's Value For Tourists

CAIRO, Aug. 26 (AP).—

Egypt has increased the value of the U.S. dollar for tourists. It was disclosed today.

Visitors presenting a visa and hotel bills may go to the nearest bank and buy Egyptian pounds for \$1.50, although the official exchange rate remains at \$2.30.

Tourists may take advantage of the 37 percent discount for their hotel bills, including hotel food and drink, only at the moment. Money for other uses is still exchanged by banks at the official rate.

An official said the discounts had been decided upon prior to President Nixon's action taking the dollar off the gold standard. The new rate is presently available only in several major hotels in Cairo but will be extended to all tourist hotels by the end of the month.

Imports Levy Given Role in Troop Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

Samuels cautioned against any expectation of early removal of the import surcharge, but he also avoided specifying what terms would be sought for rescinding it.

West German sources said that they already are braced for "tough" U.S. attempts to use the surcharge to bargain for higher German contributions to U.S. troop costs. They made it clear that Germany will resist any such move.

Old Pact Expired

Under a two-year agreement which expired June 30, West Germany was helping to offset the U.S. balance of payment costs of approximately \$1.5 billion a year for maintaining a 300,000-man American force in Germany. The Bonn government's offset expenditures, in a variety of forms, amounted to about \$1.5 billion over the two-year period.

West Germany is trying to negotiate this down; the United States wants to negotiate it up, to about \$2 billion for two years. The United States also wants better terms for what are counted as offset costs.

In congressional hearings in June, Mr. Samuels testified that the United States seeks interest-free loans from West Germany to replace part of the troop offset costs previously supplied by Bonn in the form of 2.5 percent interest loans. Under Secretary of the Treasury Paul A. Volcker deprecated loans generally, saying that they are an inadequate substitute for what should be direct payments by Bonn to offset U.S. troop costs.

E. German in Moscow

MOSCOW, Aug. 26 (AP).—East German Foreign Minister Otto Winzer arrived in Moscow today for consultations with Foreign Minister Gromyko. Tass announced tonight.

Mr. Winzer must work out with the East Germans the exact details of how Western civilian traffic can move along the four autobahns, one highway and four rail lines linking West Berlin, isolated 110 miles inside East Germany, with the West.

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2 Germanys Set Meeting For Sept. 6

East Berlin Session Opens Way for Talks

BERLIN, Aug. 26 (NYT).—

State Secretary Egon Bahr of West Germany and his East German counterpart, Michael Kohl, prepared the way today for talks between the governments on Berlin access as soon as they get the approval of the Big Four powers.

The talks are scheduled to fill in technical details to the historic draft accord on Berlin reached by the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain and France here last Monday. The ambassadors of the four are expected to sign the draft formally on Sept. 2. Mr. Kohl said that he agreed with Mr. Bahr to meet again on Sept. 6 in Bonn.

On his return from a conference of more than five hours in East Berlin, Mr. Bahr said that the two sides had "reviewed the entire terrain of the obstacle course we have to run and cleared the mutual starting blocks."

In a communiqué issued after the session, both Germanys expressed "satisfaction" at the four-power pact that is expected to ease the lives of the 2 million West Berliners, stabilize the city's future and improve communications.

Silent as to Pace

Mr. Bahr, a close aide of Chancellor Willy Brandt and one of Bonn's diplomatic trouble-shooters, cautiously refused to say how swiftly he thought the German-level talks could succeed.

"We still face highly complicated and very difficult negotiations," he told newsmen. However, Western officials expect the pace—seen as the key to a wide range of further East-West developments in Europe—to be sealed and put into effect before the end of this year.

Mr. Bahr and Mr. Kohl, accompanied by diplomatic delegations, had met 15 times previously since last November at irregular intervals in East Berlin or Bonn to discuss problems of a general arrangement on traffic between the two hostile Germanys.

Mr. Bahr spent several months in Moscow last year hammering out with Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko and other Russian diplomats the Bonn-Moscow nonaggression pact. Its ratification, as well as that of Bonn's pact with Warsaw, hinges on a Berlin settlement.

Mr. Bahr must work out with the East Germans the exact details of how Western civilian traffic can move along the four autobahns, one highway and four rail lines linking West Berlin, isolated 110 miles inside East Germany, with the West.

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PATROL—Balancing weapon, U.S. soldier of American Division crossing a stream near Da Nang recently.

U.S. Reportedly Still Presses For a Contest in Saigon Vote

(Continued from Page 1)

short of a final irrevocable decision by Mr. Thieu himself.

Alternatives under South Vietnam's constitution, they said, would be to have the Supreme Court declare the election law unconstitutional and order a new law enacted, or to have the National Assembly vote to postpone the election for three months.

Neither of these choices, they said, would force Mr. Thieu into making a direct response to Mr. Ky's proposal that he and Mr. Thieu resign, with the Senate chairman to be named president pro tem, and call new elections within 90 days.

In another development, Vietnam Press said voters who by mistake had been issued duplicate voting registration cards were being asked to return them to authorities to keep themselves from breaking the law.

Money Offer Alleged

NEW YORK, Aug. 26 (AP).—The American Broadcasting Co. reported today that Ambassador Bunker Hunt offered money to Vice-President Ky and Gen. Duong Van Minh to keep them in the South Vietnamese presidential race.

The report from Sydney Byrnes, ABC's bureau chief in Saigon, quoted "reliable sources" and said that both Mr. Ky and Gen. Minh turned down the offer. He said the U.S. Embassy in Saigon denied the story.

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Viewed From Helicopters

Testimony Attempts to Link Officers to My Lai Knowledge

By Peter Braestrup

FORT MEADE, Md., Aug. 26 (UPI).—For the first time in the court-martial of Col. Oran Henderson, charged with covering up the My Lai massacre, the seven-officer jury heard testimony yesterday intended to indicate that higher commanders knew something was wrong as U.S. troops swept through My Lai hamlet in South Vietnam on March 16, 1968.

Later, the jury heard a 40-minute tape recording taken from radio communications heard at Landing Zone Dotti, headquarters of Lt. Col. Frank Barker, Col. Henderson's subordinate in charge of the task force operating at My Lai.

The tapes indicated no massacre of civilians, nor did they indicate any major combat. The official body count reported later that day for the My Lai sweep was nevertheless unusually high—128—and U.S. casualties extremely low—two dead.

Before the tapes came testimony from Dennis R. Vasquez, a former Army captain who was enlisted as a staff sergeant. He said that he flew over My Lai with Col. Barker as the U.S. troops landed. From the helicopter at 1,500 feet, Mr. Vasquez recalled, he spotted a dozen bodies—"just dots"—on a route south of My Lai and the same number at a trail intersection on My Lai's southern edge.

His testimony apparently was intended to bolster the charges that reports of abnormal civilian deaths reached headquarters early in the My Lai operations.

Col. Henderson, who was 51 yesterday, has been on trial since Monday on charges of failing to investigate the massacre properly, misleading superior officers and lying in a 1969 Army inquiry. If convicted, he faces a six-year prison sentence.

Officers at Scene

The tapes heard by the jury were made by an earlier witness, Charles R. Lewellyn, a former staff officer at Landing Zone Dotti.

The air over My Lai that day, the tapes showed, was full of top officers in command helicopters: Col. Barker and Col. Henderson himself, among others, including eventually Gen. Samuel Coster, commander of the Americal Division. Having little else to do, some of them joined in the hunt for Viet Cong.

From his helicopter, a Maj. McKnight spotted one Viet Cong suspect and asked the gunships to catch him. A gunship commander replied:

"We have our drink [Viet Cong] now at this time, he is stripped down and got his hands over his head. He tried to run once and we caught him again. He's down on the road. If you want to come down and pick him up, he's stopped and ready."

Another helicopter gunship commander flew over the outskirts of My Lai and reported a civilian exodus:

"The majority of them look like women and children and farmers. However, there could be some military-age males mixed in with them. Other than that, the villages look like they are pretty well evacuated."

An defense attorney Henry M. Rothblatt noted outside the courtroom, the tapes showed no massacre. But they indicated no

Witness Balks Again

FORT MEADE, Md., Aug. 26 (UPI).—A witness who refused to testify at the My Lai court-martial of Capt. Medina was held in contempt of court today and remanded into the custody of the attorney pending appeal.

The witness, Frederick Williams of Lower Burrell, Pa., refused to give testimony even after being granted immunity from prosecution.

"I respectfully decline to answer on grounds it might tend to incriminate me," he told the court. He was identified by an earlier witness as the soldier who shot a small boy that Capt. Medina is accused of killing.

Hanoi Envoy Calls Election A U.S. 'Farce'

(Continued from Page 1)

established Nguyen Van Thieu's war-winning administration.

The Viet Cong said there could be no genuine elections in South Vietnam as long as the country remained under the "illegal occupation" of the Americans, and President Thieu was kept in power in Saigon as the "instrument of U.S. domination."

The Viet Cong delegation leader, Nguyen Thieu Binh, was absent from the talks for the second week running for reasons of health. She was replaced by a deputy.

For the United States, acting chief negotiator Philip Habib declined serious negotiations with the present Saigon government.

The next session will be held Sept. 9.

Saigon Regime Not Worth 1 Life, Muskies Declare

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26 (AP).—

Sen. Edmund S. Muskie said today Americans are dying in Vietnam to prop up a regime "so undemocratic that the choice in this presidential election has apparently been made before the ballots are cast or counted."

The Democratic presidential contender from Maine said President Nixon's administration's stance "was much like fighting a war in Indochina to give South Vietnam a reasonable chance for survival."

"And so American men and arms are to be used to perpetuate in power a regime which is afraid—not just of the Viet Cong but of allowing any real choice to the Vietnamese people."

"These people are allowed no choice—but our choice is clear. We must set a firm example for the world by withdrawing from Indochina. To defend this Saigon regime is not worth one more human life—and it is unworthy of America's free tradition."

2 British Soldiers Wounded In Ulster Barricade Battle

BELFAST, Aug. 26 (UPI).—A

gunman wounded two British soldiers today during a battle with crowds in Armagh, 30 miles southwest of here, over the erection of barricades, an army spokesman said. Neither soldier was seriously wounded.

In another incident, an electricity health shop in Dungannon was damaged by a bomb explosion. No one was reported injured in the blast.

The violence came as British Prime Minister Edward Heath, in a letter to Belfast Mayor Joe Cairns, condemned yesterday's bombing of the electricity board's Belfast headquarters as "part of an attempt to destroy society in Northern Ireland."

One man was killed and more than 30 were injured, four of them badly, in yesterday's bombing, raising to 33 the toll of persons dead by violence in the province since Aug. 9.

Termining yesterday's bombing "the latest of these ruthless attacks against innocent people," Mr. Heath charged "any concerned must now join in helping to bring to justice the perpetrators of these crimes."

In Dublin, the official wing of the outlawed Irish Republican Army, which seeks to unite the northern province with the Irish Republic to the south, denied its members had anything to do with yesterday's explosion.

A Dublin spokesman blamed the "criminal and murderous act, a cowardly attack on a non-military target," on the more violent provisional wing of the IRA.

Meanwhile, aboard the prison ship Maidstone in Belfast harbor, more than 100 men interned since Aug. 9 called off their four-day hunger strike protesting poor food and accommodation. They said they would continue to protest by refusing to stand or receive mail.

WEATHER

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ALGATY	20	65	Partly cloudy
AMSTERDAM	20	65	Very cloudy
ANKARA	21	66	Partly cloudy
ANTWERP	26	79	Cloudy
ATHENS	22	72	Partly cloudy
BELGRADE	23	77	Partly cloudy
BELMONT	19	66	Cloudy
BIRMINGHAM	21	70	Partly cloudy
BOMBAY	27	85	Very cloudy
BRAZILIA	24	83	Sunny
BUDAPEST	21	70	Partly cloudy
BUENOS AIRES	24	83	Sunny
CAIRO	24	83	Sunny
CANBERRA	21	70	Partly cloudy
COPENHAGEN	21	70	Partly cloudy
COSTA MESA	31	83	Sunny
COSTA MESA	12	55	Rain
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Pentagon Request

Defense Firms Cut Number
Of Top-Secret Clearances

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26 (NYT).—The nation's military and defense contractors, at the request of the Defense Department, are cutting the number of their employees who hold top-secret government security clearances.

The move, part of an administration plan aimed at ultimately reducing the number of security clearances both in and out of government, was prompted by a dispute last June between the government and the press over the publication of a secret Pentagon study on the Vietnam war.

Daniel Ellsberg, a former employee of the Rand Corp., a private consulting firm engaged in defense work, said that he had made the study available to the press. While an employee of Rand, Mr. Ellsberg held a top-secret clearance.

Most of the defense contractors who have been asked by the Defense Department to submit their recommendations on which employees no longer need top-secret clearances are still reviewing their personnel rosters. The Defense Department said it would use the recommendations chiefly for guidance, and will retain the right to make the final determination on classification changes.

To Be Smaller
Indications from companies that have already completed their reviews are that the number of top-secret Defense Department clearances outside the government will eventually be considerably smaller.

For example, the General Dynamics Corp., the nation's second largest military supplier and a major builder of submarines, reported that 1,238 employees, or about 2.7 percent of its work force, held top-secret clearances before it began its internal review.

After the screening process, the list has been pared to 638, according to officials at the company's headquarters in St. Louis. Security measures at the Rand Corp., where Mr. Ellsberg worked, have been the target of particular attention.

All secret documents at Rand's offices in Washington and Santa Monica, Calif., have been placed under the direct supervision of the Air Force. A company spokesman said that a reduction in the number of Rand employees and consultants with access to top-secret materials from 1,300 to 450 had been recommended to the Defense Department.

Another major defense contractor, the Boeing Co. of Seattle, said that its review was still in progress, but reported that at one Midwest facility employing 4,000 people the number holding top-secret clearances had already been reduced from 100 to 34.

Mr. Ellsberg's resignation was announced today from "personal reasons," according to sources close to the situation.

However, these sources also say that Mr. Ellsberg, while crediting the Pentagon with spotlighting the issue of racial problems in the armed services, was unhappy over the Pentagon's handling of the Ellsberg case.

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THE BETTER HALF—Chanting "We want 51 percent of everything," Women's Libarians marched around New York's City Hall and down busy Wall Street yesterday.

Thousands March in U.S. Cities

Women's Lib Disrupts N.Y. Stock Exchange

NEW YORK, Aug. 26 (AP).—America's women militants attacked on several fronts today in the battle of the sexes, with a brief skirmish at the American Stock Exchange and the start of a longer campaign in Washington.

At the Stock Exchange, eight women brought trading to a halt

when they hung a banner from the visitor's gallery reading: "Woman Power."

Boos sounded from the floor as the women yelled, "desecrate Wall Street! We want it now! We can't hear any more bull! Guards gently removed them and their banner."

In Washington, a coalition of

women's rights groups announced plans to campaign against any "Congress person" who votes against or further amends a proposed women's equal rights amendment.

Traditional Bill

The amendment, introduced in every Congress since 1923, is designed to end any traces of discrimination based on sex.

Marches also were held in New York, Chicago, St. Louis and Los Angeles.

Organizers of the demonstration said that they are seeking equal political power, child care centers, abortion and contraception rights, equal education and employment and equality under the law.

Birth-control advocate William Baird said that he would try to address a women's march for equality in New York despite being denied an invitation. He said that "certain women in the movement" denied him the right to speak on the grounds that he is a man.

"I've been fighting for women's rights for a decade and now I'm being denounced for my sex," Mr. Baird said.

Children's Zoo
Slaughter Laid to
Policemen's Sons

HARRISON, N.Y., Aug. 26 (AP).—Three teenagers, all sons of policemen, were arrested yesterday on charges of killing 13 small animals at the children's zoo in West Harrison Memorial Park.

One suspect is the son of the man who is secretary of the New York Police Conference and president of the Scarsdale Patrolmen's Benevolent Association. The two others, brothers, are sons of a Harrison detective. The detective exclaimed: "It can't be! Both boys love animals!"

The youths were charged with criminal trespassing, criminal mischief and violation of a state law prohibiting mistreatment of animals. A judge ordered psychiatric examination of the three.

The dead animals—plucked, skinned and mutilated—were two rabbits, two pigeons and a hen. Only a baby monkey, a bantam rooster and two guinea pigs escaped.

Harrison's recreation supervisor said he has been "flooded with calls from all over the country" offering animals to replace those found slaughtered Tuesday.

Dog Lovers Unite
To Fight Canines'
Ban in Reykjavik

REYKJAVIK, Aug. 26 (AP).—Dog lovers are making last-minute efforts to get the city council to reverse its decision to ban dogs here in Iceland's capital. Their drive has been supported by mail and telegram appeals and protests from around the world.

The council decided to outlaw all dogs as of Sept. 1, enforcing an old law barring canine pets from the capital. Authorities had ignored the law since its passage decades ago, but were forced to act after the number of dogs grew so large that they could disregard the situation no longer.

However, police anticipate no wholesale massacre of dogs. It appeared that they would crack down on persons defying the ban unless specific complaints were received.

Many dogs owners are expected to ignore the order and keep their dogs in their homes or backyards. But the order has apparently whipped up a worldwide protest backing Reykjavik dog owners like 13-year-old Thorgerd Svinsdottir, who said: "I love my dog. The bad people want to shoot my dog—but I will not let them."

The king, in an unusual royal directive sent to the National Assembly yesterday, accused Mr. Bista's four-month-old government of "failure to fulfill its duty in time for various reasons."

The king asked Mr. Bista to continue in office until a successor was picked.

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Raiders Blast
2 Philippine
Army CoptersManila Lays Blame
On Pro-Peking Reds

MANILA, Aug. 26 (UPI).—A Philippine Army spokesman said Communist commands destroyed two Philippine Air Force combat helicopters with grenade launchers early today in the first such direct attack on government forces since the Communist Huk rebellion of the 1950s.

The spokesman described the raiders as members of the pro-Peking Communist New Peoples' Army (NPA) and said they wounded a police sergeant and escaped after a ten-minute exchange of fire with government troops.

The incident happened at a military command post in Isabela Province, 185 miles north-east of Manila, and the spokesman likened it to a Viet Cong-type sapper attack. It was the latest in a series of terrorist attacks since Saturday when President Ferdinand E. Marcos proclaimed a virtual state of emergency.

Communist Plot
Mr. Marcos told newsmen the attack was part of what he has called a Communist plot to burn Manila and assassinate government officials.

He said, "There have been repeated attempts to destroy public buildings and I presume there will be more. But as of now, the situation is contained. . . . I have asked the proper authorities to protect Manila and other areas from similar attacks."

Mr. Marcos announced Monday that he had suspended the right of habeas corpus, allowing military authorities to arrest and detain subversive suspects indefinitely without charges.

At last report, more than 100 suspects have been rounded up and confined in military camps outside the city.

Grenade Attack

Mr. Marcos's action was prompted by the grenade attack at a political rally of the opposition Liberal party in Manila Saturday night. Two fragmentation grenades killed eight persons and wounded 96 others, including nearly all opposition party leaders.

The grenade attack was followed by seven more bombings in the greater Manila area, with government buildings, a water works station, an electric power substation and the homes of two legislators as targets. There were no injuries and only minor damage was reported.

Russians Told
U.S. Racists
Slew Jackson

MOSCOW, Aug. 26 (NYT).—The Soviet mass media yesterday asserted that George Jackson, who was killed at San Quentin prison on Saturday, was deliberately murdered by American racists.

Tass, the official press agency, Ivestia, the government newspaper, and Moscow radio all carried dispatches and commentaries leveling scorn at the official account that Jackson was shot while trying to escape.

The most virulent attack was a commentary by Melior Sturua, Ivestia's New York correspondent, who wrote of George Jackson, whose name became a symbol of the struggle by Negroes against legal and social injustices in the United States, has agitated Americans. He felt victim of a plot of American racists, who cold-bloodedly made short shrift of every black-skinned resident of the country the moment he attempts to state loudly his protest against the horrendous system of racial discrimination reigning in America."

"The killer's name and face are familiar to the whole world," he wrote. "This is American racism. Its hatred fangs cannot be concealed. They are seen through the Ku Klux Klan hood and through the cosmetics of bourgeois democracy."

U.S. Communists Pick
Candidate for 1972

NEW YORK, Aug. 26 (UPI).—Gus Hall, general secretary of the Communist party of the United States, was nominated yesterday as the party's 1972 presidential candidate.

Mr. Hall, who estimated that the party has 15,000 members nationwide, will be joined on the ballot by Jarvis Tyner, 30, chairman of the Young Workers Liberation League, who will run for vice-president.

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Jerusalem Recalls Envoy to U.S.

UN Said to Protest Strongly
On Israeli Acts in Gaza Strip

JERUSALEM, Aug. 26 (UPI).—Israel called home its ambassador in Washington and studied a note from the United Nations, which, newspapers said today, strongly protest Israeli actions in the occupied Gaza Strip.

The Radio Israel broadcast said that Ambassador Yitzhak Rabin would return to Jerusalem next week for consultations preceding a UN General Assembly debate on the Middle East next month, at which Israel is expected to come under strong attack.

Foreign Ministry spokesman Avraham Aviner confirmed that Israel had received a note from Secretary-General Thant but declined to comment on its contents.

However, Israeli newspapers said that Mr. Thant strongly protested the recently launched campaign to clean up the occupied Gaza Strip, the most troublesome of the Arab territories Israel occupied in the 1967 Middle East war.

Families Moved
In recent weeks, Israel has moved about 2,000 Arab refugee families, about 10 percent of the refugee population, from the shanty sprawling camps to new homes in other occupied areas.

Israeli army engineers destroyed the shanty homes they vacated to make way for wide patrol roads through the camp in an intensive campaign to break the back of the Arab guerrilla movement in Gaza.

According to the newspapers Yedioth Aharnoth, Maariv and Haaretz, Mr. Thant used blunt language to blast the Israeli crackdown and demanded that the refugees be returned to Gaza.

In editorial comment, Maariv in turn lashed out at Mr. Thant. It said that the secretary-general had become "an official spokesman for Egyptian propaganda."

Mordechai Gazit, Foreign Ministry assistant director-general, said that he could not officially confirm reports that four African presidents intended to visit both Israel and Egypt before the General Assembly session. But Israel would welcome it, he said.

4 to Make Visit
Newspaper reports said that President Leopold Senghor of Senegal, President Ahmadou Ahidjo of Cameroun, President Joseph Mobutu of Congo (Kinshasa) and Gen. Yakubu Gowon, military leader of Nigeria, would make the visit on a Middle East peace mission for the Organization of African Unity.

The reports said that the OAU's Middle East Commission had decided to send the team before drawing up its position for the General Assembly debate on the Middle East.

On the military front, police sources said that an explosion early this morning cut the Tel Aviv-Jerusalem railway line, about eight miles south of Jerusalem.

There were no casualties, the sources said. A maintenance crew discovered the damage a few hours before the first early morning passenger train left Tel Aviv for Jerusalem.

Madrid Doctors Sit-In
Fifteen doctors and 25 nurses and assistants began a sit-in yesterday at the psychiatric section of a large Madrid hospital to protest at a reduction in the number of beds in the section, informed sources said. The doctors, at the Francisco Franco Hospital, said hospital authorities had reduced the number of beds for mental patients from 178 to 80, the sources reported.

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School Reported
Staying Closed
Despite Wallace

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 26 (AP).—A school board ordered by Gov. George C. Wallace to reopen a predominantly black school will not comply with the directive, because a federal judge has threatened a fine of \$1,000 a day if the school is opened, a source close to the board said yesterday.

The New Hope Junior High School, in Limestone County, was ordered closed by District Court Judge Sam C. Pointer and its pupils bused to two predominantly white schools to hasten integration.

Gov. Wallace, in one of three such executive orders, commanded the board to reopen the school. The board first decided to do what the governor said. But, the source said, two board members talked yesterday with Judge Pointer in Birmingham and were told they would be fined \$1,000 a day for contempt of court if they opened New Hope.

The governor, told by Judge Pointer for the second time that he has no authority to interfere with school integration and busing, has called a news conference, presumably to fire back a reply.

Israeli Group
Arrives in Russia

MOSCOW, Aug. 26 (UPI).—Six Israeli opposition political figures arrived in Moscow today to begin two weeks of talks and talks concerning the Middle East situation.

The six, including one member of the Israeli Knesset, came as guests of the Soviet Peace Committee.

Soviet sources said the Israelis came "at their own suggestion" and the Peace Committee agreed to receive them. The sources said the Israelis expressed hopes that they will have talks with Soviet officials concerning the Middle East and the situation of Jews in the Soviet Union.

However, the Peace Committee has no official connection with the Soviet government and it was not certain that the Israelis would be received by government officials.

Italian Plane Drops
Napalm Canisters

PORDENONE, Italy, Aug. 26 (Reuters).—An Italian Air Force jet fighter-bomber on a joint military exercise dropped two canisters of napalm, one of which exploded, over open country during an airborne emergency near here yesterday, an air force spokesman said.

He did not specify the nature of the emergency that forced the P-84F jet to drop the two canisters, but he said they had fallen far from any cultivated land. The aircraft returned safely to its base at Piacenza, while carabinieri and air force experts found the missing canister.

So He Sat Down
At the Piano

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 26 (AP).—The airline battle for passengers turned up today with word that one is installing a piano for passengers to pound.

Singer Frank Sinatra Jr., backed by seven musicians, was to launch the times-in-the-sky program with a one-night stand aboard an American Airlines flight to New York today.

Thereafter, passengers can pound the keys themselves on Boeing-747 flights. If results prove popular, the airline said, similar electronic pianos will be installed on 15 other flights.

The pianos, compact models with 64 keys and an amplifier, will be built into a standup bar at the rear of the lounge.

French to Pursue
A-Tests Despite
Warning by Peru

PARIS, Aug. 26 (Reuters).—The French armed forces chief of staff, Gen. Francois Maurin, was quoted here today as saying French nuclear tests will continue until 1976, despite a Peruvian threat to break diplomatic relations if there were another blast at the Pacific test site.

In a statement reported by the French state radio from the nuclear test center in French Polynesia, Gen. Maurin said two or three low-intensity nuclear devices would be exploded each year. The next test blast is expected in two weeks.

He added that France would probably halt nuclear tests in the atmosphere after the 1976 explosions.

French officials in Paris made no formal reply to a warning yesterday by Peruvian President Juan Velasco Alvarado that his country would automatically break off relations with France if another nuclear bomb were exploded at the test site.

A current series of French tests in the Pacific has brought a wave of protests from South American and Southeast Asian countries. But the French government has said it is satisfied the tests have not contaminated the atmosphere of nations with coasts along the Pacific Ocean.

Nepal Premier Quits,
Criticized by Monarch

KATMANDU, Nepal, Aug. 26 (AP).—Premier Kirti Nidhi Bista resigned tonight as head of the Nepal government after being publicly criticized by King Mahendra.

The king, in an unusual royal directive sent to the National Assembly yesterday, accused Mr. Bista's four-month-old government of "failure to fulfill its duty in time for various reasons."

The king asked Mr. Bista to continue in office until a successor was picked.

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Borderline Case

The Chinese and the Russians have been skirmishing in many areas of the world, with agile Maoist guerrillas raiding the formalistic Communist party groups of the old line. But the most serious point of friction remains that long border on the edge of the deepest Czarist penetration into Asia. Whatever the Chinese feel about the subject, the Soviet commentators are still using it as the touchstone of Peking's policy.

The official Chinese case is that the Soviet-Chinese boundary was the result of unequal treaties, imposed on a weak China by a strong Russia. A similar argument was advanced against the Indian border with Tibet—and backed by force. Historically, of course, Peking has a good case: The Europeans in the 19th and early 20th centuries were carving up China in much the same way that they had done in Africa, and the Ottoman Empire. But the historical argument is also open to abuse: The Germans, for example, claimed that Bismarck, in seizing Alsace, was only righting the wrong done by Louis XIV, and that territory was to change hands several times after 1871. There are few unflawed national titles to land.

The Chinese used common sense in adapting their historical claims along the Indian frontier to present realities—after beating the Indian Army. There is an even better argument for applying the same restraint to the Chinese-Soviet border, since the Soviet Army is far from beaten. But again,

one side's common sense is grasping greed to the other, and although the Kremlin appears to have offered boundary concessions to China, negotiations have come to an awkward halt.

In any case, the Soviet press is charging, in effect, that Peking is bolstering its borderline case by attempting to win the support of the West against the Soviet Union. To be sure, the Chinese have impressed recent American visitors as being far more concerned about Japan than about the Soviet Union. This may be a ploy on the part of Mao's government, although Germany, divided as it is, has haunted the Kremlin for a quarter of a century, and China has just as unhappy memories of Japanese troops as Russia has of the Germans.

Moscow has laid the ghost of the Wehrmacht sufficiently to conclude a reasonable agreement on Berlin. The same type of realism on both sides could bring a frontier settlement between Moscow and Peking. Certainly the People's Republic of China can hardly hope for specific Western support in this dispute; Peking as a make-weight against Moscow in international diplomacy generally is one thing, but struggles over obscure Asian riverbanks can claim the interest of very few except the parties involved. Most of the world assuredly hopes that the Siberian boundaries can be settled as one element in the establishment of a new order of rational relations among all nations.

Tragedy at San Quentin...

It is not possible yet to pin down the grisly sequence of events at San Quentin Prison last Saturday. Only the immediate consequences of the tragedy are clear: three inmates and three guards are dead—some shot, some slashed in the throat with a dull razor blade. The escape attempt, according to prison authorities, was led by George Jackson—himself now dead—who was awaiting trial for the murder of a guard thrown over a third-floor cellblock railing at Soledad Prison in 1970. The official theory is that the gun used to launch the attack was smuggled in to the prisoner by a lawyer only minutes before the outbreak.

George Jackson may have been innocent of the Soledad crime and even of last week's horror. Certainly the lawyer, now being sought by the police, is not to be prejudged. But if prejudice is to be ruled out on one side of this ghastly affair, it must surely be ruled out on the other.

It is one thing to cite, by way of extenuation, Jackson's bitterness at having spent an indefensible ten years in jail for a \$70 robbery or to cite in general the grievances

that black men have suffered over the decades in a white-dominated society. It is a totally different thing to give currency to the vague, unsupported and unbelievable charge made by Jackson's mother that the whole episode was a "setup," staged by the warden and his staff in order to shoot Jackson down—at the cost of the agonizing death of three of their own guards.

The dead prisoner's family is entitled, in its grief, to believe whatever gives it comfort. For the rest of us it is no contribution to the national good—in this case or in the courthouse slaying for which Angela Davis awaits trial—to explain away acts of savagery as the inevitable reaction to social inequities.

Those responsible for the killings at San Quentin, at Soledad or in the Marin County courthouse from which a judge was dragged out and shot a year ago were not martyrs bringing relief to the oppressed. They were destroyers of law itself and therefore of society's best chance to do justice and redeem its failures. The true social revolutionary's hope in this country is still in the life of the law, not the death of its guardians.

...and Justice for Panthers

If anything were needed to point up the advantages of law over violence, it has been provided in the recent judicial treatment of the Black Panther party, dramatized by this week's indictment of high Chicago officials in the case of Fred Hampton, slain Panther leader.

Consider the record: Last spring a New York jury took three hours to clear 13 Panthers of conspiracy, following a trial that lasted eight months. A Connecticut judge soon after dismissed murder charges against Bobby Seale and Ericka Huggins when a hung jury produced a mistrial. The court acted not out of any declared belief in their innocence but because "massive publicity," the judge felt, had prejudiced their chance for another fair trial. In California an appeals court had earlier reversed the conviction of Huey Newton, Panther leader accused of killing an Oakland policeman, and a federal court threw out an indictment against David Ellard for threatening the life of the President.

The major injustice to the Panthers has

always been the case of Fred Hampton, shot to death in a police raid on his Chicago apartment. But here, too, belated though the action is, a measure of justice appears in prospect.

Some time ago the state of Illinois dropped countercharges of attempted murder against the other members of the party, who had been seized in that raid. This week an announcement was made of a special grand jury's indictment of State's Attorney Edward V. Hanrahan and 13 other officials, mostly police officers, on charges of attempting to obstruct justice. Specifically they are charged with having tried to prevent criminal prosecution of eight of the raiding policemen.

The trial will not restore life to Mr. Hampton and a fellow-victim, but taken together with the freeing of Panther leaders in the other cases cited, it should indicate that the courts are not so blind to justice for black men that acts of unrestrained violence are warranted.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Nixon's Surprises

Twice in the space of a month, the United States has demonstrated the off-hand manner in which it occasionally knows how to treat its allies. On July 15, it was by a mere phone call from Mr. Rogers that the principal ambassadors to Washington learned, an hour before the publication of the official communiqué, that Mr. Kissinger had just made a visit to Peking and that Mr. Nixon himself had decided to go there.

There had not been any consultation either, as far as we know, before the President's

announcement to his people and to the world on Aug. 15. What has he in store for us for Sept. 15?

—From Le Monde (Paris).

Unwelcome in Kenya

They are the unkempt, layabout, pot-taking drop-outs. They are not wanted in Kenya, polluting Kenya's multi-racial society. Hippies are mostly criminal, certainly anti-social and they should be banned from Kenya. If there is no legal means of preventing their entry, surely they can be deported when their characters are known.

—From the East African Standard (Nairobi).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

AUGUST 27, 1896
CANTON, Ohio—Mr. McKinley has addressed a letter to the members of the notification committee of the Republican Convention, submitting his formal acceptance of his nomination as candidate for the Presidency. He considers in detail the various questions at issue, but dwells at greatest length on the free coinage of silver, pronouncing in the strongest terms possible in favor of a sound currency.

Fifty Years Ago

AUGUST 27, 1921
PARIS—The warm welcome given the American Legion delegation by the French veterans at their smoker at the Eiffel Tower last night was preceded by an enthusiastic demonstration. As the procession, which had formed at the Trocadero, began to move toward the Eiffel Tower, the police lines—until that minute had held intact—wavered, and then disappeared as men, women and children, held just a little too long in restraint, rushed upon the Legionnaires and marched arm-in-arm with them to the tower.



'Dear, Which Fresh Goods Will Go Best With Our Frozen Budget?'

Why the Generals Moved In

By C. L. Sulzberger

ISTANBUL—For the past decade, in between two military coups d'état, it just so happens that Turkey has had high-ranking generals as presidents of the republic, first Cemal Gursel and now Cerdet Sunay, senior retired officer and former chief of staff. It is no accident that this has been the case. The Turks are a martial people and the army plays a very special role in their tradition and society.

Sunay, a stolid, deliberate man who clearly considers his words before uttering them, stresses this special role. He says: "Turkey is a particular case, both philosophically and historically. After the First World War the Ottoman Empire lay in ruins and the only force that stood up to correct this lamentable situation was the army under Ataturk."

"They unleashed the necessary struggle against great odds and with an enormous casualty roster, especially officers. It was due to this effort that the Turkish Republic came into being and, since Ataturk's death, the army has regarded that republic as its own creation and is as solicitous about its health as a mother is for her child's."

Familiar Language

This kind of language may sound strange to Americans but is entirely familiar to Turks because 80 percent of their republicans have been under military rule. Sunay sees this as a continuum, adding that backward Turkey, facing the problems of modernization, found itself opposed from the start by an ignorant right-wing religious opposition on one side and a left-wing Communist or pro-Communist opposition on the other.

Therefore he contends that the military intervention which overthrew the previous Turkish governments last March was "a natural continuation of the army's fight against religious reaction and against Communism, both of which were trying to upset the republic. This," he adds, "was why the army intervened this year."

Letters

Economic Policy

Prof. Paul A. Samuelson states correctly: "President Nixon on Aug. 15 announced the de facto devaluation of the dollar." (NYT, Aug. 21).

Having told us that the President had no other choice, Prof. Samuelson applauds the measures and ends up with the hope that although "they might not cure the inflation problem, they will be a first and long-overdue step toward an activist income policy."

Past experiences, dating back to the years after World War I, demonstrate quite the contrary. We experienced then in short succession all these tricks used by many countries: Try to import as little as you can from other countries by erecting duty barriers, try to export as much as possible to other countries by devaluing your own currency. The result, at least temporarily, seemed wonderful with a stream of incoming orders.

But the picture soon changed because the costs for manufactur-

ing went up as they always go in hand with devaluation. (President Nixon's declared price and wage freeze—no agency exists to enforce it—will be complied with neither by labor nor industry). Therefore, rising prices will in time negate the currency devaluation as well as the import tax.

Furthermore, when American industries import necessary materials from abroad, they will have to pay for them with more dollars, the devaluation working against them. Paying more for imported raw materials will increase the prices for finished goods in many instances.

With higher wages, higher expenditures for raw materials and higher prices, our prices will soon lose their attraction for foreign buyers; the artificially created boom—if it ever should develop—will be over in six or 12 months and our country will find itself again with a trade deficit. But by this time, President Nixon will probably have been re-elected for another term.

ARTHUR FREUD, Vienna.

There is no doubt that the Turkish nation is very much in favor of the government's pro-American policy. One would have to be blind and ungrateful not to appreciate the benefits we have received from the United States. As for NATO, it is the greatest guarantee of peace that exists today. My fondest wish is that Turkey's association with NATO will continue and I can assure you the vast majority of the Turkish nation shares this view.

It is impossible for a foreigner to weigh these views with critical balance. I have known this country more than 30 years and at various times have traveled a good deal around it. I am aware that there are deep geographical and racial cleavages, for example between the Anatolian Turks and the massive Kurd minority, a

difference whose potential nowadays is far greater than that of the bloody arguments between Turk and Greek or Armenian.

Nevertheless, after having discussed official views with old friends on the left, right and center, I am inclined to agree with the basic assessment that the vast majority of Turks want to get ahead with modernization, are content to adhere to the Western bloc dominated by the U.S.A., and are neither astonished nor resentful that the army moved in again.

This is neither the first nor the last time for such an experience in a country that is patiently working its way westward in geopolitics and forward into time from a heavily laden past.

Unless I am badly mistaken, there is at the bottom of much of the interest in the war-power bills a feeling, an emotional belief that they will restore Congress to its "proper" position in the political heavens and rescue the world from the abyss of nuclear destruction.

At the very core of this belief is the off-exposed charge that the executive has led this nation blindfolded and solely on his own authority into an ever-widening expansion of the Vietnam conflict.

History's Facts

I want to declare right here and now that this belief is wrong. It is totally and firmly contradicted by the facts of history. It is erroneously founded on a bedrock of pass-the-buckism, convenient forgetfulness, and downright falsehood.

The fact is, Congress is and has been involved up to its ears with wars in Southeast Asia. It has known what has been going on from the start and has given its approval in advance to almost everything that has occurred there. Far from being the innocent dupes of a conspiring executive, Congress has been wholly involved in the policy decisions concerning Vietnam during the entire span of American commitment there.

The opening page of the 1955 Senate committee report on the SEATO Treaty makes it very clear what is involved. Under the heading "Main Purpose of the Treaty and Protocol," the committee unambiguously threatens

Galbraith Corrects Galbraith's Errors

By Israel Shenker

NEWFANE, Vt.—Prof. John Kenneth Galbraith, who has never found it difficult to admit he was right, gets his comeuppance in a forthcoming book by Prof. John Kenneth Galbraith.

In a revised edition of "The New Industrial State," Prof. Galbraith concedes a whole series of errors in the text that popularized the notions that the corporation rules and the consumer conforms, and that modern industrial society is run by large corporations in close harmony with governmental bureaucracy.

Here and abroad, the book sold more than a million copies and had an enormous influence at colleges and universities.

It did nothing to modify Prof. Galbraith's view of his own abilities, as expressed in his book "Ambassador's Journal": "Modesty is a vastly overstated virtue."

'A Basic Confusion'

But commenting on the revision in an interview here, Prof. Galbraith readily confessed his errors. "There was a basic confusion in my own mind when I wrote the first edition on the concept of planning," the Harvard economist said.

The result was that he had not distinguished clearly between planning within the market and planning that superseded the market by fixing prices and costs, persuading the consumer, and bringing power to bear on the state.

In the first edition he used "advertising" as a code word for the strategy of imposing the corporation's persuasive power on the individual. This, he said, kept him from making the strongest case against companies such as Lockheed and General Dynamics, which impose their will without advertising.

He had not differentiated clearly between the 2,000 largest corporations and smaller enterprises. Nor, he went on, had he made as strong a case as possible about the relationship between the highly developed corporation and the state.

An Accident of Timing

"I didn't see as clearly as I should have at the time that one of the continuing measures on the firm to maximize its earnings is the possibility of a takeover," Prof. Galbraith continued.

This he explained in part as a bad accident of timing. In 1967 the conglomerate explosion was just beginning; last year, as he worked on revision, it was disappearing. He was now prepared to concede that among corporations below the top 200 a takeover threat could cause management to show greater concern for stockholders.

Prof. Robert Solow of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Robin Morris of Cambridge University had attacked on this very point. "I defended myself

with indignation and error," said Prof. Galbraith, "that when the book came along, coincidentally, were both right."

Advised of this change, Prof. Solow commented: "That's very handsome of him and now I hope he's right."

In his first edition, Prof. Galbraith had concluded that the new industrial state, corporations would force government to control wages and prices—to "control the conditions required for their planning."

Deviation From Plan

But the Nixon administration refused to follow Prof. Galbraith's game plan. "There went by a week without the President proclaiming his distaste for any interference with the free economy, and (Paul W.J. McCracken and George F.J. Simons) even more so," said Prof. Galbraith.

"So I backed away from my certainty, in effect saying, 'I'm going to take longer than I thought. And now my book is coming out Sept. 30,' appears to be exactly the moment when my original expectation was being fulfilled. From erring on the side of being too certain, as to the trend, I've now erred on the side of being too uncertain."

President Nixon's 10 percent surcharge on imports was "important and wicked, a bad thing to do," said Prof. Galbraith, adding that the provision—also announced Aug. 15—cutting government employment rolls of 200,000 was "an attempt to keep a couple of jobs for the unemployed."

But the freeze was important, he said: "The one thing Nixon did was break decisively, dramatically, and one must admit with an enormous clash, with the whole notion that wages and prices were outside the proper control of the government."

Prof. Galbraith suggested that this showed that "a Nixon" is preferable to "a Dead Rusk—who will be passionately wrong with a high sense of consistency."

"What it means," he said, "is something like China, on something like welfare reform, on something like this, all considerable breaks with the past. Nixon, being unscrupulous, has a capacity to bend in relation to democratic pressures, which some body like Dean Rusk, Walt Rostow and Bob McNamara, didn't have."

"It's very hard to admit error if you're basically wrong," said Prof. Galbraith, summing up his own attitude to his own commitments. "But it's not hard to admit errors that are comical, really wrong. You can get a great deal of psychological pleasure out of saying, 'God, what a broad-minded man you are, Galbraith.'"

The Path to War

By Sen. Barry Goldwater

WASHINGTON—There are currently pending in both Houses of Congress legislative proposals of a kind which I believe would do immense damage to the security of this nation and to the cause of world order. These measures are known collectively as the war power bills.

Each would seek to tie the President's hands in defending the vital interests of this country and its people. Each would lay down a set of rules which supposedly would govern the situations when the President may or may not use U.S. military forces in protecting America's freedoms. Each in its own way will attempt to specify where, or for how long, or for what reason, the commander in chief of our military forces can deploy, transport, or send these forces into action.

Unless I am badly mistaken, there is at the bottom of much of the interest in the war-power bills a feeling, an emotional belief that they will restore Congress to its "proper" position in the political heavens and rescue the world from the abyss of nuclear destruction.

At the very core of this belief is the off-exposed charge that the executive has led this nation blindfolded and solely on his own authority into an ever-widening expansion of the Vietnam conflict.

History's Facts

I want to declare right here and now that this belief is wrong. It is totally and firmly contradicted by the facts of history. It is erroneously founded on a bedrock of pass-the-buckism, convenient forgetfulness, and downright falsehood.

The fact is, Congress is and has been involved up to its ears with wars in Southeast Asia. It has known what has been going on from the start and has given its approval in advance to almost everything that has occurred there. Far from being the innocent dupes of a conspiring executive, Congress has been wholly involved in the policy decisions concerning Vietnam during the entire span of American commitment there.

The opening page of the 1955 Senate committee report on the SEATO Treaty makes it very clear what is involved. Under the heading "Main Purpose of the Treaty and Protocol," the committee unambiguously threatens

American intervention by declaring "the treaty is intended to deter aggression in that area (Southeast Asia) by warning potential aggressors that an open armed attack upon the territory of any of the parties will be regarded by each of them as dangerous to its own peace and safety."

Sen. Walter F. George, the distinguished chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee at that time, made absolutely clear what was expected. In speaking of the determination of the Asian treaty nations to preserve their freedom and independence, Sen. George resolutely announced, "The preservation of that freedom is a primary objective of the treaty."

The Tonkin Gulf Resolution finally triggered the SEATO machinery. If any supporting legislation was ever required by that treaty, the Tonkin Resolution was the bill.

The real truth is that past Presidents and their high cabinet officials have spent an enormous amount of time working with Congress and trying to get the two branches moving in unison, rather than let an impassive device, as it would be fully to expect, alter this constitutional arrangement by a simple act of Congress. It would be a malicious falsehood to use the tragedy of Vietnam as the fulcrum of a war against the executive by a Congress which was wholly involved in the policies it now questions.

These excerpts from a recent Senate speech by Mr. Goldwater, who was the 1964 Republican candidate for the presidency, are reprinted from The New York Times.

Torres, Ex-Aides Get Permits to Leave Bolivia

LA PAZ, Bolivia, Aug. 26 (UPI).—Bolivia's new government issued safe conduct passes yesterday to ousted President Juan Jose Torres, his family, cabinet members and prominent supporters of his government now residing in foreign embassies in La Paz.

The safe conduct passes, permitting unhindered departure from the country, were forwarded to Mr. Torres and 43 of his followers, who took asylum in the Peruvian Embassy after the collapse of their government Sunday, and to 12 persons in refuge in the Argentine Embassy, including Mr. Torres' wife and three children.

It was expected that most of the persons in the foreign embassies would leave La Paz by the weekend. Mr. Torres went to the airport later today to board a plane for Peru.

Bolivian troops and armored cars continued to seal off the capital's 14-story San Andres

University where scattered gunfire during the night indicated continued resistance by some Torres followers.

300 Prisoners

The interior minister, Col. Andres Selich, said that the government had started releasing prisoners it captured during the

four-day revolt last week. However, Col. Selich emphasized that the government would hold for court action any of the 300 prisoners it held who belonged to the underground National Liberation Army.

The country's new president, Col. Hugo Banzer, told newsmen Tuesday that his government intends to smash the front in its drive to restore law and respect for authority throughout the country.

Police sources said that the Liberation Army was seeking to keep alive student resistance to the new government.

Peru, Paraguay and Brazil announced recognition of the new Bolivian regime yesterday. Argentina and Uruguay already had done so.

Pipeline Loan Delayed

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26 (NYT).—The signing of a \$42-million loan to the Bolivian government

from the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank, scheduled to take place here this week, has been postponed, State Department sources said yesterday.

The signing of the loan, which is to be used to construct a gas pipeline between Bolivia and Argentina, was reported to have been delayed because some of the documents involved were slow in arriving from Argentina. Sources said that the delay had nothing to do with the coup that took place in Bolivia Sunday.

Von Braun in Kenya

NAIROBI, Kenya, Aug. 26 (AP).—Wernher von Braun arrived here to visit the Italian government's San Marco rocket station off the Kenya coast. Mr. von Braun, deputy associate administrator of the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration, is the guest of the Italian government.

AEC Plans Steps To Keep Tritium From Arms Uses

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26 (UPI).—The Atomic Energy Commission said yesterday that it plans strict new safeguards to keep radioactive tritium out of the hands of anybody that might want to get enough of it for use in H-bombs.

Tritium, a mildly radioactive heavy form of hydrogen, is used commercially in many self-luminous products including safety devices for aircraft and marine navigational devices.

It also is a prime ingredient of thermonuclear weapons. The new controls, scheduled to go in effect in the next 60 days, are part of the AEC's safeguard program to prevent diversion for military purposes of nuclear materials used in peacetime applications of atomic energy.



WATCH TREAT—Waving to crowds in Djakarta yesterday are, from right: Indonesian President Suharto, Queen Juliana of Holland, Prince Bernhard and Mrs. Suharto.

Juliana Opens 11-Day Stay in Indonesia

DIJAKARTA, Aug. 26 (Reuters).—Relations, once strained and tense between the Netherlands and its former colony of Indonesia, were friendly today when Queen Juliana arrived here for her first-ever visit by a Dutch monarch.

The warm and cordial welcome in Djakarta's flag-bedecked international airport was led by President Suharto, who as a young man fought as lieutenant colonel in Indonesia's struggle for independence from the Netherlands.

Indonesia has been independent since 1949.

His greeting to Queen Juliana, and her husband, Prince Bernhard, marked the formal end of the years of impaired relations between the two countries.

The queen will spend 11 days in Indonesia.

Foreign Minister Adam Malik led a group of Dutch journalists yesterday the Queen's visit symbolized the sincere goodwill of both Indonesia and the Netherlands in cementing good relations between the two countries.

Mr. Malik greeted Dutch Foreign Minister Norbert Schmeisser, who is accompanying the royal couple.

Security precautions kept the queen and her entourage from being seen by more than one hundred thousands of red carpets on the air-ports tarmac.

Thousands more stood five deep along the road leading from the airport, cheering and waving red-and-white Indonesian flags.

The red-white-and-blue Dutch flag flew beside the Indonesian flag on the route to the presidential Merdeka Palace alongside portraits of the royal couple, President and Mrs. Suharto.

U.S. Asks Curbs on Conventional Arms in World

GENEVA, Aug. 26 (UPI).—The United States said today it is one that all countries seriously consider ways to cut down the only conventional arms race as distinct from limitation of nuclear and other mass destruction weapons.

American disarmament negotiator James F. Leonard said that clarity should still be given to nuclear weapons and biological and chemical warfare agents.

The 25-nation disarmament conference, however, should launch "an intensified discussion and exploration" of ways to control conventional weapons, he said.

Mr. Leonard told the conference that such controls might best be worked out on regional lines.

Serious consideration is being given to the task of achieving national and balanced reduction of forces in Europe," he said.

On a European agreement does come about, he said, other regions could well follow suit.

Neil Armstrong Quits NASA, Gets University Post

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26 (NYT).—Neil A. Armstrong, the first man to walk on the moon, resigned his high-level desk job at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration here to become professor of engineering at the University of Cincinnati—a position created especially for him.

He duties as a full professor will extend beyond engineering to interdisciplinary work in geology, astronomy, physics, chemistry, psychology, biology and medicine.

A university spokesman said, Mr. Armstrong will probably earn less than the \$38,000 he's been getting as a deputy administrator at NASA, which he will continue to serve as a paid consultant.

Mr. Armstrong holds a master's degree in aeronautical engineering from the University of Southern California. The University of Cincinnati spokesman conceded that full professors of engineering were few but added: "We don't have any others that have been on the moon, either."

U.S. Space Shuttle Passes Sound Speed

EDWARDS AIR FORCE BASE, Calif., Aug. 26 (UPI).—The M-2 lifting body, a wingless craft designed to ferry men to space and back to earth, was flown yesterday faster than the speed of sound for the first time.

The three-ton craft gained a top speed of 689 miles an hour or Mach 1.06, at an altitude of 67,000 feet during the two-minute flight after being dropped from a B-52 bomber.

Future space shuttles will carry men and supplies to orbiting space stations and back to earth. In contrast to the usual costly splashdown, the shuttles will be able to maneuver in the atmosphere and land on runways.

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Song-and-Dance Man Since 1911

Ted Lewis, U.S. Entertainer, Song Popularizer, Dies at 80

NEW YORK, Aug. 26 (NYT).—Ted Lewis, 80, the entertainer with the battered top hat who began his act with a shouted "Is everybody happy?" died of a heart attack at his home here yesterday.

Mr. Lewis, who popularized such songs as "Me and My Shadow," "When My Baby Smiles at Me" and "On the Sunny Side of the Street," began his career as a song-and-dance man in 1911. He went on to international fame and his recordings of "St. Louis Blues" and "Tiger Rag" sold in the millions.

He had not made any major appearances since 1965, when he played to capacity crowds at Broadway's Latin Quarter, now a movie theater.

During the last few years, he made visits to Circleville, Ohio, where he was born on June 6, 1891, and saw the new acts at Las Vegas, and he spent innumerable afternoons at the Friars Club here, catching the latest gossip and reminiscing about the days when he shared billings with Eddie Cantor and Sophie Tucker.

Musical Prodigy

Mr. Lewis, who was born Theodore Leopold Friedman, son of the owner of a dry goods store, was something of a musical prodigy. He was one of those rare persons for whom most instruments hold neither terror nor mystery. He could play most of them and he loved to improvise.

The rise of jazz made it possible in 1911 for Mr. Lewis to get a job with a trio at Hammerstein's Theater. His popularity grew rapidly as he twirled his battered top hat, played his clarinet and shuffled across the stage as he "half-sang, half-croaked the lyrics" of the songs he made famous.

That top hat was something of a lucky accident. He won it in a dice game with a New York cab driver in 1919 and wore it at his next performance. It soon became his trademark.

Many years later, Mr. Lewis estimated that the preservation of the hat and its successors had cost him about 75 cents a week, or more than \$1,000 altogether.

\$7,000 a Week

But that 75 cents was not much to a man who had put in several tough years in medicine shows, carnivals and storefront vaudeville and now was earning as much as \$7,000 a week, appearing in two and three nightclubs at a time.

In 1924, Mr. Lewis put on his own show, "The Ted Lewis Frolics," with himself as star, producer and hatter. In five weeks, he had lost \$130,000, all his savings.

Soon, however, he was doing better than ever and earning \$10,000 a week in London, introducing American jazz to the British.

He made two films, one in 1929 based on his life and titled, "Is Everybody Happy?" and "Here Comes the Band" in 1931.

"Show business is my only hobby," Mr. Lewis once said. And he only once took a vacation. That was in 1931, when he went fishing and became seasick; he avoided both fishing and vacations ever after.

Dr. Wallace J. Eckert, NEW YORK, Aug. 26 (NYT).—Dr. Wallace J. Eckert, 69, a former executive of the International Business Machines Corp. and professor of celestial mechanics at Columbia University, died Tuesday in a nursing home in Englewood, N.J. He resided at Leonia, N.J.

Dr. Eckert had undergone brain surgery last May in the Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center.

Dr. Eckert was noted for his contributions to the scientific ap-

plication of electronic computers and to the theory of the motion of the moon. He also made pioneering advances in developing punch-card computing systems in the 1930s and developed a control unit for directing punch-card computations.

In 1946, Dr. Eckert became head of IBM's Pure Science Department and director of the Watson Scientific Computing Laboratory at Columbia.

Dr. Eckert was largely responsible for the overall design in 1949 of the SSEC, the Selective Sequence Electronic Calculator, which was the first large-memory, general-purpose computer.

Dr. Eckert plotted the positions of the moon for the period 1952-71 in his "Improved Lunar Ephemeris," which was a standard work used by astronomers.

Carl Blegen, Archaeologist, Dies in Athens

ATHENS, Aug. 26 (NYT).—Dr. Carl W. Blegen, 84, the American archaeologist who made important discoveries of the palace of King Nestor and of scenes recorded by Homer at Troy and Pylos, died Tuesday after a long illness.

Dr. Blegen had been in a hospital here since he suffered a stroke in May.

An indication of the single-minded, driving ambition of Carl William Blegen to uncover ancient civilizations is the fact that while he regarded the University of Cincinnati as his "office," he blandly listed "9 Plutarch Street, Athens 9, Greece," as his "home."

Dr. Blegen led many expeditions to Greece seeking the site of ancient Troy. In 1939, he found the palace of Nestor, known to all familiar with the Homeric legend.

King of Pylos

Nestor was the king of Pylos—now the name of a village on the west coast of the Peloponnese—and it was he, as an elder statesman and a seasoned warrior, who counseled the Greek leaders in their ten-year siege of Troy.

On a windy hilltop with a broad view of the Bay of Navarino, about ten miles north of the present village of Pylos, Dr. Blegen and Dr. Constantine Koussoulis, director of the Archaeological Museum in Athens, found traces of a structure that in the late 13th century B.C. was the alleged stronghold of Nestor.

It was to the palace of Nestor that Telemachus, the son of Ulysses, went in search of his father, according to Homer.

A byproduct of this important discovery was a number of tablet fragments in a writing known as Linear B, or Minoan script. Such tablets have been found in fragments of fragile clay, on the island of Crete and in the Bronze Age centers of Mycenae and Pylos.

Helpful in Interpretation The finds were helpful in deciphering the script, which is pictographic and syllabic.

His work was sponsored by the American School of Classical Studies at Athens and it was achieved in the name of the University of Cincinnati, with financial support from Prof. and Mrs. W. T. Temple of Cincinnati.

During World War II, he served with the Office of Strategic Services in Washington and later became cultural relations attaché with the American Embassy in Greece.

Dr. Blegen wrote many books on archaeology, among them six volumes on Troy and the palace of Nestor. Other books included "Korakou, a Prehistoric Settlement Near Corinth," "Zygouries, a Prehistoric Settlement in the Valley of Cleonae," "Acrocorinth" and "Prosymna, the Helladic Settlement Preceding the Argive Heraeum."

Mariner-9 Corrects Gas-Usage Problem

PASADENA, Calif., Aug. 26 (UPI).—A gas-shortage problem that bothered Mariner-9 as it sped toward Mars has corrected itself, the Jet Propulsion Laboratory here said yesterday.

It was feared earlier the problem would cut the spacecraft's working life by three months, reducing it from a year to nine months.

"The excessive gas consumption has stabilized itself and is now normal," a laboratory spokesman said. "There is now enough for a full year in orbit around Mars."



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Films Glitter Returns To Venice

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

VENICE, Aug. 26 (UPI).—The 33d Venice Film Festival, opened last night under the direction of Gian-Luigi Rondi, the critic for the Roman daily newspaper *Il Tempo*, who has promised to put the annual event back into the international spotlight.

As 20 nations, including Communist China, are participating with 41 films on the main program, Mr. Rondi has won his initial bout against the insistent opposition of the left wing of the Italian industry.

The festival began its decline in 1965, with dwindling audiences. Glamour had been banished; the festival had all the downiness of a socialist picnic.

But last night there was a touch of old-time glitter in the Lido Cinema Palace. Gina Lollobrigida and Lucilla Turchetta, looking stunning, responded with smiles to the photographers. Countess Lilli Volpi and her entourage were again on hand in a box. Among other guests were Robert Morley, René Clair, Henri-Georges Clouzot and producers from Italy, France and England.

Ballet Film

The evening began with an 18-minute ballet short, "Bona-Parie," directed by Dirk Saunders and choreographed by Serge Lifar, in which Turchetta offered her interpretation of Napoleon's indomitable spirit amid a décor of stacked muskets, field drums and flying Grand Army

Opera in Geneva

Martina Arroyo and Josephine Veasey will sing the roles of Norma and Adalgisa for the first time in Bellini's opera at the opening of the season of the Grand Théâtre de Genève, Sept. 14. The production, staged by Carlo Maestri and designed by Felice Casati, will be that of the Teatro La Fenice of Venice. The work will be repeated five times until Sept. 30. From Oct. 28 to Nov. 7, Gian Carlo Menotti will stage his own "Amahl and the Night Visitors" and "Help, Help, the Globolinks," the latter for the first time in French.



Gian-Luigi Rondi, the Venice Film Festival director, between Pi Hsein-sheng, left, Communist China's delegate to the festival, and Chinese actor Pai Cheng-fang, right.

banners. It seemed to please and was politely applauded.

It was followed by the 1971 festival's first full-length feature: Andrew Sinclair's screen adaptation of Dylan Thomas's nostalgic reminiscences of a Welsh fishing hamlet, "Under Milkwood." Its cast is star-studded—Elizabeth Taylor, Richard Burton and Peter O'Toole having leading roles—but these popular players are in unexpected assignments.

Miss Taylor is a flighty beauty, an old flame of a blind and aged ex-captain (O'Toole) whose memory she continues to haunt, though their romance lies in the distant past and she has died in the local graveyard. Burton serves as a commentator, the poet himself, wandering the scenes he recalls from childhood.

The Spell

The film, beautifully photographed and spoken, casts the brooding spell of Thomas's verse in its reconstruction of the seaside village and the daily rounds of its inhabitants. There is compassion and humor in the vignettes of the rural types: the butcher, the baker, the postman, the town clerk, the undertaker, the hen-pecked husband who se-

cretely plots to murder his shrew of a wife, the shopkeeper who writes torrid letters to a pretty widow, another shopkeeper, the fat drunkard plagued with paternity suits, the adolescent shepherdess longing for love as she day-dreams in the hills beside her flock, an old seaman who lives surrounded by chiming clocks, and the retired sailor who has lost his sight but not his vision of his far-flung youth.

The character sketches are interwoven in a portrait of an old-fashioned town, so quaint that it is visited by sightseeing buses.

Mr. Burton recites the lyric Thomas descriptions in a rolling, majestic voice; in contrast to the moody reveries are the sharp exchanges of the townfolk as comic relief. To translate Dylan Thomas into Italian would be comparable to rearranging D'Annunzio in Welsh dialect and the Italian subtitles fail to capture the Joycean worded introduction with its punning adjectives and surprising twists of phrase. This resulted in many Italian first-nighters finding the film too slow and talkative, but English-speaking audiences will appreciate the beauty and originality of the text.

"Under Milkwood" is the first film of Andrew Sinclair, professor, historian, novelist and TV playwright. Mr. Sinclair has spent a lot of time in the United States.

United States

"Young Englishmen" once used to make the grand tour in Italy. Today they go to the United States," he explained, nervously sipping a Bellini cocktail at the Excelsior bar just before the premiere of his film.

He has written several books on the American social scene: "Prohibition, the Era of Excess," "The Available Man: Warren Gamaliel Harding" and "The Better Half, the Emancipation of the American Woman." In addition to a novel about an anarchist boy and girl crossing the country in a car, "The Hallelujah Bum." He has formed the Timon and Lorch publishing house, which is devoted to publishing the classic screenplays of the world.

His next screen project is the filming of George Burrows's account of escape life in England in the 1850s, "Romany Eye." It was the time that the railroad was replacing the stagecoach, when the modern age was being born," he said.

Frankfurt's Festival of Wells

By John M. Pearce

FRANKFURT, Aug. 26 (UPI).—Any day of the year, old Sachsenhausen is a livelier place than the rest of this four commercial city, but during the few days of the annual "Brunnenfest" it has an even gayer face: bunting, bands, beer and—always—apple wine.

This year's festival brought 100,000 people into the ancient artists' and merchants' quarter across the Main River from Frankfurt proper.

Despite the mammoth crowd, Sachsenhausen had the air of a village at play. Local bands marched through the narrow streets, playing almost in tune; a father knelt to teach his son the intricacies of blowing soap bubbles; potbellied men, a half-dozen empty beer bottles in front of them, gazed placidly as the 100-foot ceremonial tree went by, pulled by two horses in ceremonial regalia.

It was no Rose Bowl parade. There were no decorated floats, no one throwing candy, and the children tended to get into the side procession instead of watching it from the sidewalk. Old men and women watched, leaning on their window ledges, as they have for years, to greet passing friends.

Most of the merry-makers last weekend came to drink, filling

the taverns to bursting, overflowing the dance floors, listening to the band concerts in Paradise Square and sitting in the sidewalk cafés that blossomed in front of every standstill bar.

It was a hometown German crowd, with hardly a foreign word to be heard or a camera to be seen.

Sachsenhausen is a pedestrian's paradise at any time, full of cobbled streets, no-parking zones and lanes narrow enough to defeat anything larger than a Volkswagen. And construction of a new underground cable crossing forced most of the activities away from their traditional home on the riverbank while construction of new buildings closed a few prominent streets, making it even tougher for drivers.

At its most superficial, Brunnenfest, with its alcoholic emphasis and the same sort of carnival to be found at any American county fair, is a celebration of two institutions: Beer, the national drink, and Apfelwein, the Frankfurt cider that foreigners, almost to a man, find undrinkable.

On the festival symbol, a tall "evergreen tree" erected on the riverbank, an Apfelwein pitcher shares equal billing with the shield of two major local breweries, Kroninger and Blum. But underneath, Brunnenfest is more than an alcoholic carnival.

The symbol of the festival goes up.

With the painstakingly detailed costumes of its planners and leaders, the festival celebrated the 14th-century guilds of craftsmen, who exerted a democratic force in an autocratic era. With its name and ritual it celebrates the wells (Brunnen) that watered the thirsty residents into the 19th century.

One of the high points this year was the dedication of a new well commemorating the 20th anniversary of the Middle Ages Festival queen, Elfriede Stehl and the marketing director of the Henninger brewery christ-

ened it with Apfelwein and beer. In 1800 there were 12 ornate wells in Sachsenhausen, the most of them tall shafts mounted by a statue. Their fineness has long since faded, many of them now bear the end, kein Trinkwasser (no drinking water).

Most were destroyed or seriously damaged during World War II. When Brunnenfest was suspended, but by the time it was reinstated in 1953, six of them had been restored and two others constructed. Now most of them have been replaced.

The 'We Try Harder' Man and Sensitivity Training

By Hebe Dorsey

MONTICELLO, Aug. 26 (UPI).—Part of the fun of Monticello is that some of the names around often coincide with world-known products.

"Avis-Rent-A-Car," for instance, turns out to be not only a name but also a man—a big, 6-foot-2 hunk of a man, with a flying officer's build, a warm handshake, a dry sense of humor, a winner's smile and reckless talent on water skis.

On vacation in nearby Cap Martin, Warren E. Avis, 53, looks every bit the success story that he is, with the confidence that comes from guts, drive and determination. Yet his success was partly built on a deceptively simple and now famous slogan: "We're No 2 but we try harder."

"That was the truth," he said candidly. "So why not come out and say it."

The way he tells his story makes it sound all so simple. "I was first in putting the car rentals at the airport," he said.

"I discovered the need for it when I was in the Air Force. When I got out of the plane, I couldn't move around. I also couldn't find a car to take me all our telephones for us, that it was in their interest. It sounds obvious now but it would be like walking in and asking for a 747 today."

Other simple, common sense improvements included establishing the credit card system. "Everybody predicted I'd go broke"—and putting women behind the counters and the car rental next to the baggage rack.

By having built a worldwide, multi-million-dollar empire in seven years flat—"I was retired before I was 40"—Mr. Avis said his company and suddenly discovered that "I didn't know who

I was. I had reached the point in business success where I was catered to terribly. They would hold planes for me, book rooms all around, wine me and dine me. I had no way of evaluating myself. I was the boss."

This led him to take a sensitivity training course for young presidents in New York. He became so fascinated with the whole subject that he created his own American Human Behavior Science Lab, near Detroit.

Confrontation

"In a week's time," Mr. Avis said, "ten people, stripped of their social identity, are confronted with each other under the guidance of one PhD psychologist. With the strict exception of religion, politics and sex, they say everything and anything, but mainly themselves. Those nobody knows, who the next person is a business tycoon may well be

told that he is a sarcastic SOB. "When those people come out, Mr. Avis claims, they're in better control. They're like 6 inches of life. It gives you some confidence so that you can go faster because they take a whole new look at themselves and others. They are taught to listen. They are reminded that they have a conscience."

Several thousand people have attended the "seemingly simple" but complex lab since they were created and the results of five years' experience are being put into a book by Mr. Avis, to be published by Doubleday next fall.

Among those who went through the lab are Mrs. Jacob Javits, Cary Grant (who declared it was more for him than his wife, Jane, a psychiatrist), government officials, university professors, bankers, nurses and a large number of police inspectors.

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Dollar Mixed in Europe as Pound Gains Britain Maintains 6% Bank Lending Rate

By John M. Lee

LONDON, Aug. 26 (AP)—The dollar turned in a mixed performance in European foreign exchange trading today amid the resumption of national financial developments.

Interest rate decisions in Britain, new exchange restrictions in Switzerland, an unexpected relaxation of controls in Japan and intervention in the market by the central banks of France and Norway all influenced the dollar's value.

President Nixon's objective is to appreciate the dollar in terms of major world currencies, reported on the order of 12 to 15 percent, to make U.S. goods cheaper and more competitive and foreign goods more expensive.

However, Switzerland, France and Norway acted to limit the extent of dollar depreciation and to protect the competitive position of their own exports. The Japanese move was ambiguous.

The British decision, to maintain its high 6 percent central bank lending rate accelerated the depreciation of the dollar in terms of the pound by creating a boom in demand for pounds. The rate fell to 3.45 from last night's 3.40 before closing at 3.47.

This morning the pound was representing a 3 percent revaluation of the pound.

Like most other European currencies, the pound is being allowed to float temporarily to find its own value in terms of the dollar according to supply and demand. But the markets are also influenced by interest rate differences as well as by speculative expectations of higher values for the major currencies.

In Frankfurt, the dollar fell to a 23-year low of 3.81 DM, an effective dollar valuation of 7.9 percent. However, commercial demand for dollars this afternoon lifted the rate to 3.87 DM representing a 1.4 percent devaluation. The dollar yesterday was 3.85 DM.

The Bank of France was forced to enter the commercial foreign-exchange market to buy dollars—unspecified quantities of dollars to prevent the dollar price dropping through a floor rate of 5.15.

The Bank of Norway has let its krona float above its fixed rate of 7.14 to the dollar. But the bank intervened today, buying dollars to keep the rate of devaluation in check and Norwegian exports from being overvalued.

The dollar was marginally weaker against the lire—615.5 to the dollar from yesterday's 614.8—although no further intervention was reported by the Bank of Italy. It had entered the market yesterday.

Import Tax to Hurt Countries Most
WASHINGTON, Aug. 26 (AP)—U.S. imports from West Germany, Japan and South Korea will be particularly hard hit by the new 10 percent import surcharge, a U.S. source said.

But officials here said the impact of the levy will be lighter for imports from Britain, Italy and other countries.

The just-completed study shows that the levy will be applicable to about 88 percent of all U.S. imports from the Common Market countries, 72 percent of U.K. imports, but only about a fourth of imports from Canada and the United States.

The survey suggests that the surcharge will apply to about 94 percent of all imports from Germany, 88 percent from Italy, 84 percent from Belgium-Luxembourg, 78 percent from France, and to about 75 percent of imports from the Netherlands.

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3 Major Swiss Banks Move to Protect Franc

ZURICH, Aug. 26 (AP)—

The three largest commercial banks here voluntarily agreed today to discourage the dollar from falling much below 3.96 Swiss francs in trading among banks.

By imposing what amounted to a voluntary floor for the dollar, Swiss bankers hoped to forestall legislation planned in Bern that would authorize exchange controls, informants said.

But the effect, some observers said, would be to limit speculation in Swiss francs.

The voluntary rules permit the big banks to buy an unlimited amount of dollars at 3.96 francs and above. However, if the dollar falls to between 3.95 and 3.96, purchases by individual banks are limited to \$2 million a day, if the rate falls below 3.95, any purchases exceeding \$1 million would be blocked without interest for three months.

The banks participating in the agreement, made in consultation with the Swiss National Bank, are Union Bank of Switzerland, Swiss Bank Corp. and Swiss Credit Bank. Other Swiss banks are not bound by the agreement, but the "big three" account for the bulk of Switzerland's foreign exchange business.

The big banks indicated they would apply their dollar-buying restrictions to interbank transactions and not to those with corporations.

Some informants said the restrictions were partly a defensive measure against West German banks. One banker acknowledged that since the Swiss franc was allowed unofficially to float last week, German banks have tended to "unload" dollars here that they accumulated after selling deutsche marks to speculators.

Another banker said that by limiting the dollar's decline to near 3.96, the banks were indicating that they did not expect a revaluation of more than 3 percent from the official dollar parity of 4.08 Swiss francs.

Reserve Requirement Plan
The voluntary restraints on dollar purchases reinforced existing anti-speculation measures. Most nonresident funds entering Switzerland since Aug. 1 have been subject to 100 percent reserve requirements, meaning that the franc equivalent of the funds had to be deposited at the Swiss National Bank and could not be utilized by commercial banks unless an offsetting amount of funds was lent abroad.

The dollar closed at an average of 3.96 francs today—a de facto devaluation of about 3 percent—and down from 3.97 yesterday. At one point it was as low as 3.9425. The closing bid and offer was 3.9535-3.9575.

The large gain, one of the biggest weekly increases in years, reflects the extent to which foreign currency flowed into France in anticipation of a revaluation.

Some observers noted that the huge gains demonstrated that the measures taken since the beginning of August to check the unwanted inflow of capital have failed.

The measures included raising the minimum reserve requirements of banks as well as limiting the foreign exchange operations of French commercial banks and banning interest payments on foreign-held deposits of less than 91 days.

German Reserves Rise
FRANKFURT, Aug. 26 (AP)—West Germany's reserves rose nearly 300 million deutsche marks to about \$13 billion in the week ended Aug. 26, the Bundesbank reported today.

The increase in convertible currency holdings is the result of normal transactions, officials said. Some of the increase, however, appears to result from the Bundesbank's dollar purchases at the Frankfurt foreign exchange market on Aug. 12-13 in support of the currency. During the two days, the central bank absorbed a total of \$43 million.

One Franc Into Another
French Tier System Affects Nonresident Bank Accounts

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, Aug. 26 (AP)—The de facto devaluation of the dollar, troublesome to tourists trying to convert their travelers checks into French francs, is also proving costly to a number of foreign corporations and individuals who held francs before the current crisis broke.

For some of them—all holding nonresident bank accounts—these deposits were a way to speculate on the revaluation of the franc, for others they were legitimate income earned in France.

But they all discovered on Monday, when the two-tier foreign exchange system separating commercial and financial francs was introduced, that deposits made before Aug. 21 cannot be simply withdrawn. The francs are considered commercial francs and must be converted into financial francs before they can be used—a maneuver that means the owner loses by the amount the financial franc has appreciated.

However, to avoid the chaos that could have resulted from the sudden new rule, one exception is that checks written by non-residents in francs before Aug. 21 and presented for payment before Aug. 31 will be honored at the face value.

According to a spokesman for the Bank of France, foreigners working in France can deposit their franc salary checks into new "financial franc accounts" and withdraw the same number of francs as they deposited. Of course, for exchange purposes the value of these francs varies from day to day.

The apparent logic behind the overall ruling is that, until Monday, nonresident accounts enjoy

the real target of the rule was foreign banks and corporations that have large sums on deposit at French banks.

The object is to penalize these deposits insofar as they are not related to commercial transactions. But caught in the same dragnet are all those foreigners living in France who had their money in nonresident accounts.

Bank Holiday Monday
LONDON, Aug. 26 (AP)—The London Stock Exchange and other financial and commodity markets will be closed on Monday for the annual August bank holiday. The London Metal Exchange, as usual before such a holiday, will close after the midday call tomorrow.

Obligation to IMF to Be Honored U.S. Loss of \$544 Million in Gold Possible

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26 (AP)—

The United States still could lose more than \$500 million in gold, despite President Nixon's Aug. 15 suspension of further sales to other nations.

That is the implication, government sources said, of a White House statement at that time that future gold sales would be strictly limited to meeting "outstanding obligations."

The major obligation remaining, the sources said, is to meet any request from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) for the return of \$544 million of its gold placed with the United States, which double-counts the gold as part of the U.S. stock.

Two IMF Placements
The IMF placement consists of \$400 million in gold invested in interest-earning Treasury securities some years ago, and \$144 million in gold on "deposit" in the United States, to offset the adverse statistical impact of certain earlier sales by Washington to other countries.

The White House promise to cover the outstanding commitment, however, does not extend to a \$500 million share of the U.S. stockpile that West Germany technically is entitled to withdraw, U.S. and German officials said.

When Germany sold this amount to the United States in 1969, there was an understanding that it could recoup the gold any time without breaching a still earlier understanding that it would accumulate unlimited amounts of dollars without demanding gold.

There are other but much smaller obligations remaining to countries that arranged to cash in surplus dollars for gold before Aug. 15, but that did not com-

plete the transactions then, officials said.

Earlier this year Germany was reportedly on the verge of taking back the \$500 million in gold but was dissuaded by the Treasury. The German authorities publicly denied having any such intentions.

Whether the IMF will seek to reclaim any of its gold is less certain; an IMF spokesman said "no comment" to the question.

Analysis suggests that at least the threat of such a move could strengthen the IMF's position against Washington. The organization has been severely shaken by the sudden U.S. float of the dollar in violation of IMF rules, and its managing director, Pierre-Paul Schweitzer, has hinted that the United States ought to formally devalue the dollar by raising the \$35-an-ounce official price of gold.

SEC Plans a Broad Inquiry On the Markets of the Future
By Eileen Shanahan

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26 (AP)—The Securities and Exchange Commission will conduct an inquiry into the broad issues of the future membership, structure and regulation of U.S. stock markets.

Fundamental questions, such as the need to develop a single, national system of securities exchanges, will be examined at public hearings beginning here Oct. 12.

Other matters to be explored include whether all stock trades in all markets should be recorded on a single ticker tape, whether different types of securities markets justify different degrees of regulation and whether institutional investors such as mutual funds should be permitted to become exchange members.

Possible New Authority
After the hearings, the commission expects to be able to decide whether it needs to ask Congress for any new statutory authority and what changes, if any, it should make in its own rules, under existing authority.

In a statement accompanying the commission's formal announcement of the hearings yesterday, its chairman, William J. Casey, referred to the recent report on the future of the securities markets that was made by William McChesney Martin Jr., former chairman of the Federal Reserve Board. Mr. Casey noted that Mr. Martin had recommended, among other things, the development of a single, national securities market.

Not a Simple Response
Mr. Casey's statement made it clear, however, that the planned hearings would not be solely a

Midday Rally Halves Decline on Wall Street

NEW YORK, Aug. 26 (AP)—

A mid-session rally helped prices on the New York Stock Exchange recover some of their sharp early losses and close only slightly lower in fairly active trading.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed at 906.10, down 2.27 after being down as much as five points in early trading.

Today's profit-taking abated when a small St. Louis bank announced a quarter point cut in its prime rate to 5 3/4 percent. However, major banks said there was little significance to the cut and that they did not plan such a move. Prices then drifted lower, gradually extending losses.

Gold stocks fell following reports of a sharp drop in European bullion prices. Campbell Red Lake was down 1 1/8 at 26, Dome Mines lost 1 1/4 at 27 1/2, Homestake Mining eased 1 1/2 at 24 3/8 and International Mining was off 1/8 at 10 5/8.

Turnover Slows
Trading, fairly active in the first half of the session, slowed later to a total of 12.99 million shares, down from 18.28 million yesterday.

Honeywell gained 7/8 at 107 1/8. It predicted a turnaround in the second half of this year from the sharp first-half losses. IBM, subject of a critique in a financial periodical, was off 3/4 at 314.

Glamour was mixed, with Bausch & Lomb up 3 1/4 at 154 1/8 and Disney down 1 5/8 at 116. Anaconda, which announced it is cutting its dividend, fell 1 1/4 at 16 3/4. Phelps Dodge was down 1/2 at 38 1/2.

Universal Oil Products, which announced it was cutting its dividend, closed at 18 5/8, down 1/8.

Texasco and Standard Oil of California, which announced their joint Indonesian venture had received a contract extension in that country, declined. California fell 3/4 to 55 and Texasco lost 3/8 at 32 3/4.

Most Active Issues
The three most actively traded issues were Transamerica, up 1 to 19 5/8; Fanny May, up 1 1/4 to 69 1/4; and American Telephone, off 1/4 to 43 1/8.

Seaboard Coast Lines lost 1 to 66 1/4. Southern Pacific was off 1 to 45, and other rails tended fractionally lower with Union Pacific unchanged at 63 3/4.

Among trucking stocks, Mc-

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Year Revenue (millions) 359.8
Profits (millions) 3.05
Per Share 1.12

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Year Revenue (millions) 163.24
Profits (millions) 4.36
Per Share 0.93

First Half Revenue (millions) 368.6
Profits (millions) 8.87
Per Share 0.71

Geo. A. Hormel
Third Quarter Profits (millions) 3.43
Per Share 1.44

First Half Revenue (millions) 118.4
Profits (millions) 4.97
Per Share 0.49

Gibbel Brothers
Second Quarter Revenue (millions) 151.3
Profits (millions) 0.12
Per Share 0.11

First Half Revenue (millions) 321.5
Profits (millions) 0.51
Per Share 0.06

Hyster
Second Quarter Revenue (millions) 54.4
Profits (millions) 2.97
Per Share 1.10

First Half Revenue (millions) 108.8
Profits (millions) 5.43
Per Share 2.02

Kayser-Roth
Year Revenue (millions) 469.9
Profits (millions) 9.4
Per Share 1.53

First Half Revenue (millions) 55.8
Profits (millions) 0.94
Per Share 0.32

First Half Revenue (millions) 111.7
Profits (millions) 1.94
Per Share 0.44

(Continued on Page 8, Col. 5)

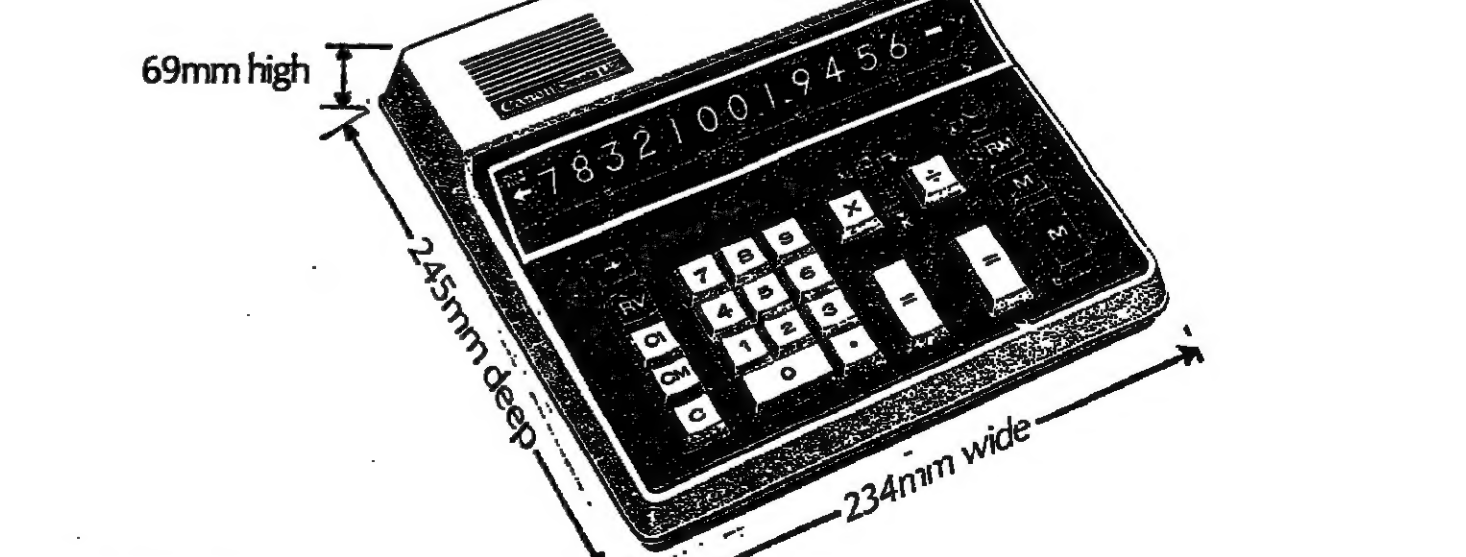
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 tation: 48.31 — 0.19; utility: 37.91
 — 0.16; finance: 72.72 — 0.04.
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 McGill Oil 97.70 29 +1 7
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 stock sales year ago 3,320,670
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American Stock Index:
 High Low Close N.C.
 25.27 25.23 — .01
How Jones Averages
 Open High Low Close Net
 30 Ind 955.25 914.66 875.83 906.10 — 2.57
 30 Tr 241.55 244.56 239.31 241.55 + 3.71
 15 Ind 113.53 114.23 112.04 112.37 — 0.52
 55 Stk 01.01 01.33 01.23 01.37 0.10 + 0.93
Standard & Poor's
 High Low Close Change
 SCS Index 111.74 109.55 107.80 — .15
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 55 Stk 57.70 56.72 57.26 — .05
 30 Stocks — 101.12 97.40 100.24 — .17
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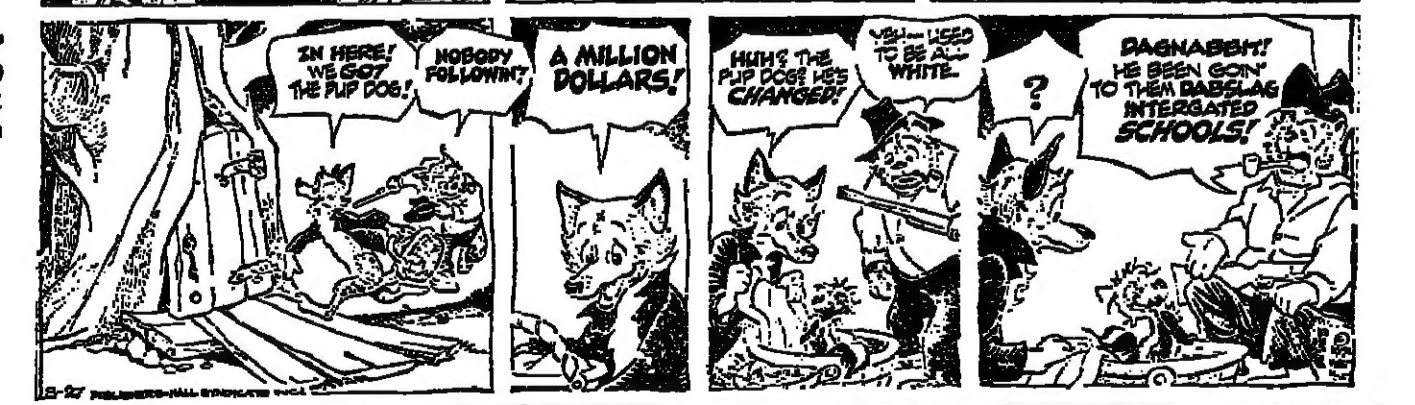
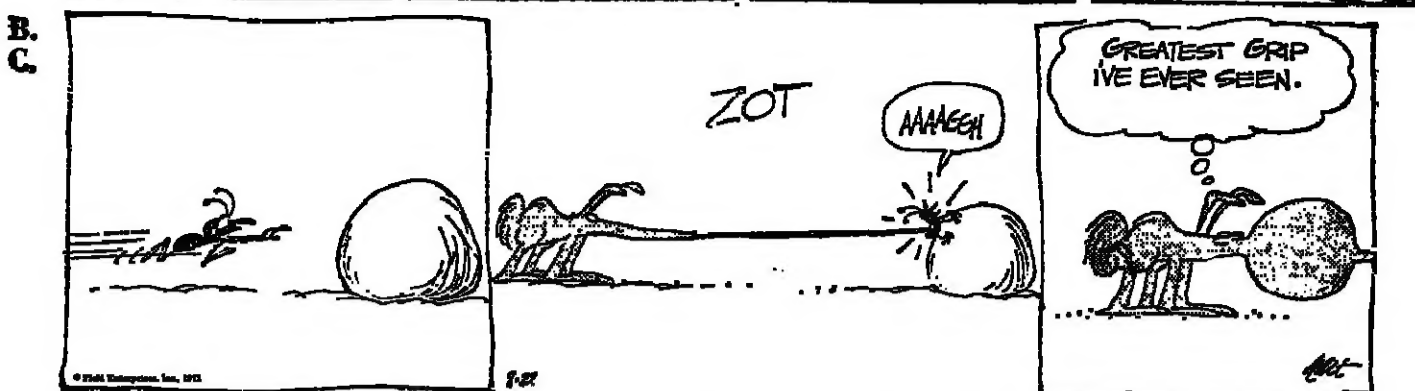
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BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

A spectacular example of the advantage of leading through weakness is shown by the diamond deal, played in a recent New York tournament.

South opened a weak no-trump, showing 12-14 high-card points. Many experts who use the weak no-trump would choose to pass with this hand, since it lacks both aces and intermediate cards. West was not quite strong enough to double, an action that needs about 15 points when the no-trump bid is weak, and made a discreet pass. North used Stayman in the hope of finding a spade fit and then put his partner in three no-trump.

West found an excellent line of defense. Instead of making the normal lead of a low spade, he led the king in order to view the dummy. Two things then became clear to him: The spade suit offered no chance to the defense, and his partner held at most one jack. South had promised at least 12 points, and West could see 37 in the dummy and his own hand.

On the assumption that East held exactly one jack, West had two possible lines of defense. He picked the right one by leading a low heart through weakness at the second trick. He was playing for South to have exactly two hearts, the king and the queen—a not-unlikely event since South's bidding had denied possession of four hearts.

South won with the queen, and

was doomed to defeat. He chose to lead to the diamond ace and run the ten, in the hope that if West won he would not lead the heart ace. But West did continue with his heart ace—his only hope—and the defenders took seven tricks to score 300 points.

South's actual play gave him no chance unless the defense slipped. He should no doubt have finessed the diamond ten, a play that would have produced nine tricks if West had held two or three diamonds, including the queen, but he would still have failed by one trick.

Notice that South would have had no trouble establishing nine tricks if the opening lead had been a small spade.

NORTH
 ♠ QJ104
 ♥ 753
 ♦ A10
 ♣ AQT3

EAST
 ♠ 82
 ♥ J10954
 ♦ 872
 ♣ 1063

SOUTH (D)
 ♠ 965
 ♥ KQ
 ♦ KJ13
 ♣ K952

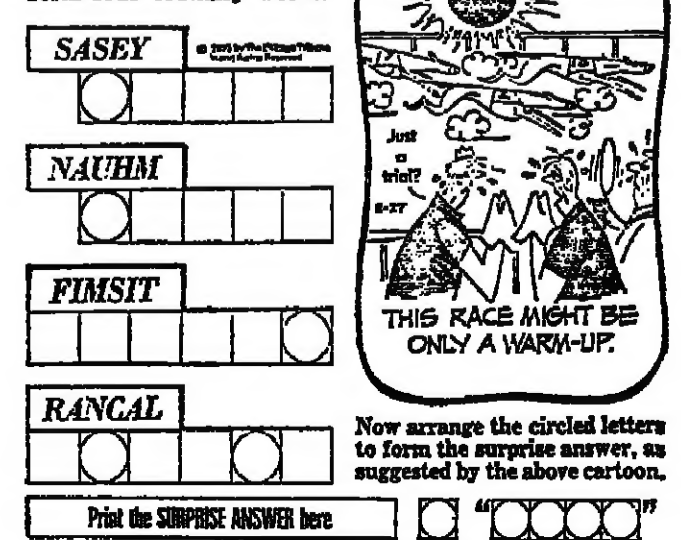
Both sides were vulnerable.
 The bidding:
 South West North East
 1 N.T. Pass 2 ♣ Pass
 2-♦ Pass 3 N.T. Pass
 Pass Pass
 West led the spade king.

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Yesterday's Jumble: CRUSH DORY NAPKIN TARTAR
 Answer: What you shouldn't play with a clean deck of cards—"DIRTY" TRICKS.

BOOKS

MARTIN BUBER
An Intimate Portrait

By Aubrey Hodges, Viking, 242 pp. \$7.95.

Reviewed by Thomas Lask

WHETHER by chance or intent, Aubrey Hodges' word portrait of Martin Buber provides the same kind of peaceful interlude that a visit to that philosopher must have provided in the flesh. It is a modest and unassuming book, designed as an introduction to the man and the work. But whether it takes its tone from the subject of the volume or from the discussion of man's spiritual nature or from the high level on which the talks took place, the book breathes such a largeness of spirit, such a concern for one's fellow man, such a striving for international understanding that reading it is like entering on a personal retreat. Petty problems assume their proper proportions. Buber's career is testimony that there is a side to man that transcends the narrow self. If there is one word that informs his life, it is charity.

Although, as the author says, Buber had his Olympian side, he was also very close to the problems of everyday living, and the book touches on those differences that troubled the thinking people of Israel, where Buber lived for more than a quarter of a century. Some of these problems make front-page headlines, Arab-Israeli relations, for example. Others deal more closely with the intramural existence of the new state.

How does one raise children on a kibbutz, one teacher asked Buber, so that they will develop a feeling for their fellows in an environment in which all cares and difficulties are seemingly taken care of by the community? "I was born on a kibbutz," said one girl. "In my group there were 25 boys and girls and I didn't have a single friend among them." Buber was not a practicing Jew in the orthodox sense. Age-old ritual and observances left him cold. But he did more than abstain from them; he tried to help the young people to a form of worship that would be a spiritual surrogate for the one they had abandoned.

Mr. Hodges, a South African author and editor, who went to Israel in 1949, first sought out Buber during a personal crisis involving the mental illness of a relative. He was won over by the then 75-year-old philosopher, a half century his senior, not merely by his charm and openness but also by his way of handling his visitor, by the complete attention he gave him. Buber was a good talker, but Mr. Hodges found him a better listener. More than that,

Mr. Hodges did not ask openly for framed answers to his deep and meaningful dialogue. The younger man found that the older one had signed endorsed some of the ideas he was still testing in his own mind.

Buber's thought appealed to him in a large way, because it was not systematic and did not have prepackaged answers. Because Buber felt that a man's thoughts must be translated into action. Ideas could not be held; they had to be acted on. The resulting actions were most meaningful when one man entered into the heart and understanding of another.

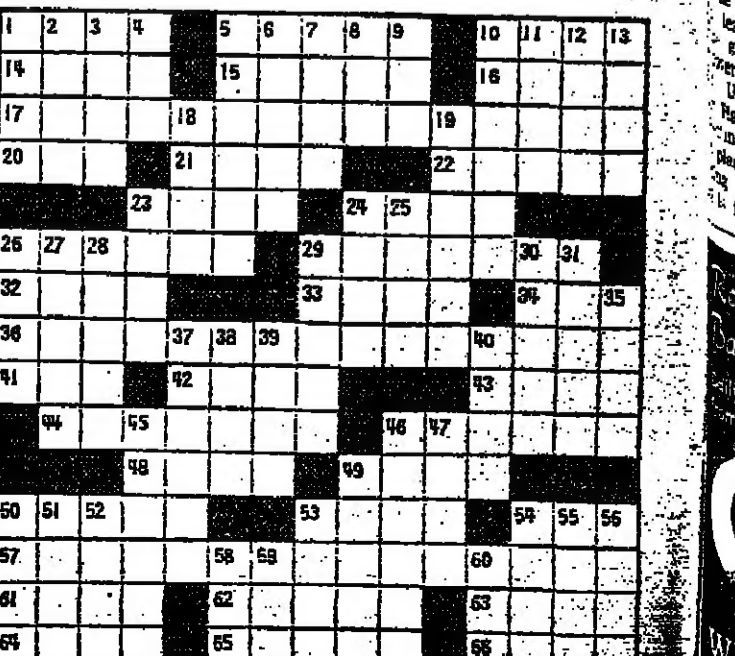
Mr. Hodges' portrait of Buber is a testament to the power of the human spirit. It is a book that should be read by all who are interested in the human condition, in the search for meaning, and in the quest for a better world.

Mr. Lask is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

ACROSS					
1	Liebraumlich	53	Guzzlers	24	Narrow shoal
3	Painted wake-robin	54	"Mighty" rose	25	Essence
10	Indian Ocean vessel	57	Scram!	26	Wins in a card game
14	Chem. suffixes	61	Small case	27	Mexican pancake
15	Poplar	62	Maternal relation	28	Parrot
16	Land of Baile	63	Opposed	29	Light-switch words
17	Poplar	64	Market declines	30	Ham it up
18	Land of Baile	65	Comic-strip animal and others	31	Rectangle parts
20	Poetic word	66	Major Rhine	35	Helper: Abbr.
21	Map abbrs.			37	Boiling
22	Carols			38	River to the Rhine
23	Black goldfish			39	Mountain: Prefix
24	Guesswork, for short			40	Hen in
26	Small vagabonds	1	Ford	45	Feelings of tedium
29	Sedatives	2	Concerning	46	Forwards
32	Gershwin and Wolfert	3	Display lighting	47	Handle, in France
33	Companions of stars	4	Particularly: Abbr.	49	— portico
34	"Mamma" —	5	Coffee port of Brazil	50	Periods
36	Bar offering at Olympus	6	Make fit	51	Drop, in Spain
41	Bath or Vichy	7	Cheers	52	— of wine
42	District of Tumor	8	French soul	53	Hitch
43	Natives: Suffix	9	Target in quotes	54	Maggiore, for one
44	Mad as —	10	Soil down	55	Tamiroff
46	Least full	11	Trans	56	Gambling game
48	Seneca's pupil	12	City on the Oka	58	Go
49	Arena material	13	Rainy spells	59	Mother of Lorchus
50	Guam's capital	18	Strong	60	Youth
		19	Disquet		
		22	Drizzle		



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